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VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, NO. 272.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

ONE WORD MORE AGAINST MONOPOLY.

BEFORE Parliament commences its sittings, and the present brief interval of quiet shall conclude, we are anxious to say a word or two more on the proposed abolition of the Bible-printing monopoly. We have no intention of launching into a controversy wherein the only topics now left for discussion have a bearing more or less personal. It is, fortunately, no business of ours to award to former actors in this movement their respective meed of merit or applause. Time will do what we cannot if we would, would not if we could—namely, bring out the facts of the case, and set forth the just claims of all parties. Our concern is more immediately with the monopoly itself—with the misapprehensions which still prevail respecting it—and with the reasons which should induce us to make a determined and united effort to put away from us for ever the foul reproach.

And first, as to the assertion, that the monopoly "is virtually abolished." There are two aspects in which this astounding declaration may be placed, with a view to judge of its correctness—the present price of Bibles, and the guarantees we have for its continuance. Let us look at the matter soberly in reference to each of these points.

Doubtless, Bibles are cheap, amazingly cheap, as compared with what they were a dozen years ago. But will any one pretend to affirm that they cannot be cheaper, or that free competition in printing would not give them a much wider diffusion? Can any one reasonably assume that he has anticipated all the various forms in which either the entire Scriptures, or single books of it, will be put forth, under the influence of free-trade? Take the single article of Almanacks as a guiding illustration. Every one must have been aware that the Stamp-duty on Almanacks was, to a considerable extent, restrictive—but who could have foreseen the perfectly astounding multiplicity in which these little books, or sheets, now regularly appear, or have calculated the impulse which an unlimited supply would give to demand? Why may not the time come when a like impulse shall be given to the circulation of God's word? When every printer in the kingdom shall have liberty to publish the Scriptures in whole or part, as may suit his convenience, why is it unlikely that, in point of cost, the book of divine revelation shall become accessible to all, or that without the cumbersome and expensive machinery of a Bible Society, all classes of the community shall be fully supplied? For our part, we believe that even the direct action of the abolition of the monopoly upon the price of the holy volume, must be beyond calculation—but the indirect results which might come out of it, would probably far transcend it in importance. Such has usually been the case upon the breaking-up of monopoly—and experience teaches us to look for something similar here. We cannot tell precisely how the market (so to speak) will adapt itself to the condition and wants of the population—but that it will adapt itself we have every good reason for confidently anticipating.

Then, as to our guarantees for the future. The monopolist gives us an edition or two of the Scriptures at a cheap rate. How long will this continue? Just as long as it may suit his interest to allow it—not a day longer. But it may be argued, that with freedom over the border, any other course would be opposed to his interest, and, therefore, the benefit to the public is the same as it would be under free competition. Even if it were so, the benefit is accompanied by a public disgrace, and is attained by means of a public immorality. England is restricted in a matter of high moment in which Scotland has achieved her freedom, and can only gain by smuggling what her Northern sister enjoys by law. With these facts before us, can we truly speak of a virtual abolition of the monopoly? Nay, more! The competition with the Queen's printer, arising out of free-Bible printing in Scotland, is, after all, a very imperfect test of what unrestricted competition would do for us, and affords us no guarantee that what is now connived at, would be so under other conditions such as all of us desire to see realized. For mark the facts. There is security in Scotland, where the patent is abolished, for the correctness of the text—a provision, in our judgment, wholly unnecessary when competition is unrestricted—and it may, therefore, be presumed that the Scotch Bibles, being more perfectly read, have fewer errors than the English Bibles, in regard to which no provision has been made to secure correctness—but then they are, in the style of getting up, in the quality of paper and in beauty of typography, very inferior to those of the patentee. It is, consequently, his present interest to connive at the kind of competition introduced by the smuggling of an inferior article to his own, over the border. His monopoly is rather strengthened than weakened by it. But were the case otherwise—were the competing Bibles—as they may be—equal in all respects to those of the patentee, superior in security for correctness, and offered at the same price, there is no doubt that the Queen's printer could immediately obtain an injunction from Chancery to restrain the sale of such Bibles in England, and that it would be worth his powder and shot to bring down any such threatening adventurer and poacher on his manor. Our only security, therefore, for the continuance of low prices, is that Scotland shall not send us really competing Bibles in every respect. Whenever this is done, all our imaginary guarantees will vanish.

If this monopoly had been one affecting some prime necessary of physical life, all the pretences by which it is bolstered up would have been long since exposed and laughed to scorn. Fancy the Free-traders, under a considerable diminution of the prices of corn, for the continuance of which they had no legal guarantee, declaring the corn-laws virtually repealed, and setting up a shout "Long live the landlords!" Thus much, however, it seems may be done in regard to the Bible, without any impeachment of a man's wisdom or honesty. There is something in the conduct of what is called "the religious world" towards this question, which is not the less humiliating because it is inexplicable. The Bible Society, the very object of whose existence is the circulation of the Scriptures, has persisted in letting the monopoly alone, and has even thrown obstacles in the way of those who sought to destroy it. The British churches have never, as such, exerted themselves to release the word of God from its shackles. Throughout the recent agitation against Popery, although the clergy and Dissenting ministers proclaimed their indignation and alarm in every possible form, where do we find them demanding free competition in the multiplication of the Bread of Life? What have the so-called religious journals done, even when pointedly invited to press this point upon their readers, but either maintain an invincible silence, or break it in petulant apologies for the existing state of things? How does it happen, that touch this question when and where you will, the response is sure to be of a kind to gladden the patentees' spirits? How comes it, that a work so eminently feasible just now, so obviously called for, so strikingly appropriate, so important in its bearings,

should be proposed without eliciting cordial co-operation, and enlisting earnest and united effort? It is clear that something is amiss. Where the unsoundness is we will not presume to say.

There appears to us a good deal more zeal to discuss the respective claims to gratitude of the various parties who have moved in this question, than to get the question itself finally settled. Ad-journ these disputes, say we, till the monopoly is destroyed—they will then, at least, be harmless, and may be interesting. But just now, they are mistimed—whilst we contend over the honours, the opportunity is slipping away. We conjure our readers, therefore, not to be diverted from the work before them. All information has been given them—every facility put within their reach. We shall be much disappointed if they do not acquit themselves of the trifling duty which devolves upon them. Some, we know, are actively engaged. All may do something towards the object, and do it for themselves, almost without expense. We beseech them not to omit what may be so easily performed, and what will aid in producing such large results. Let none rest satisfied until a memorial to her Majesty, and a petition to the House of Commons, have gone forth from the household with which he is connected, and are lodged in the hands of the veteran Joseph Hume. It will be an additional incentive to most, that the same act which promotes the enfranchisement of the Bible, will also do honour to the member who has done most to secure it.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

SOIREE AT KENNINGTON.

On Wednesday last, a soirée, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. William Edwards, Esq., the Treasurer, presided; and the following, among other gentlemen, were on or near the platform:—Rev. J. Burnet, Frederick Doulton, Esq., Rev. Thomas Davies, H. R. Ellington, Esq., Rev. D. Thomas, J. Carvell Williams, Esq., Rev. Henry Richard, William Carlisle, Esq., Rev. George Rose, Rev. F. G. Pigg, John Thwaites, Esq., and Rev. J. Waddington. In consequence of some other meetings held in the neighbourhood, the attendance was not so large as had been anticipated.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said, that it was important that the grand cause of Dissenting grievances should be brought before the public. That cause was the union of Church and State; and while that union existed, the grievances and disabilities of Dissenters would continue to exist. The Association was formed seven years ago, for the purpose of separating the Church from the State. It had published some thousands of tracts; and its deputations had visited repeatedly all the principal towns in the kingdom.

The Rev. THOMAS DAVIES proposed the following sentiment:—

The Voluntary Principle—May a growing conviction of the self-sustaining power of Christianity lead to the speedy abandonment of State-supported ecclesiastical establishments.

He said this was a simple abstract statement of truth, and he felt disposed rather to find fault with the Committee for the very concrete form in which the resolution presented itself; but, if it was an abstract truth, it was also a practical matter well deserving consideration. Christianity had, when left to its own resources, sustained itself in a more effectual manner than when supported by any connexion with the State, and the whole volume of history clearly proved this. As soon as the State put forth its hand to help and sustain Christianity, it became crippled and weakened. But his resolution had to do with the fact, that Christianity did not need the support of the State at all. The Church had been supported by ministers too long, and Dissenters were anxious now to let it try its own power.

The sentiment was responded to by Mr. ELLINGTON, and the Rev. J. WADDINGTON ably supported the resolution.

The next sentiment was proposed by the Rev. JOHN BURNET:—

Honesty the Best Policy—May Churchmen learn to regard the support of their own institutions as the only means of escape from State thralldom.

He said there were three things contained in the sentiment he had read. The first was, that honesty

was the best policy. Now, if they looked at that point, they were led to look back to the time when the State-church was formed, and to inquire whether the policy was an honest one? Constantine, who founded the State-church, acted from political principles, and not for the purpose of encouraging and establishing the truths of religion. This was the manner in which the Church was first connected with the State. Constantine became afterwards the master of Constantinople, which he built; but the step he took in establishing his political principles clashed with his religious policy, and he was compelled to submit to the Pontiff of Rome. The policy of Constantine in mixing both Church and State, was the real reason of causing the downfall of both. Then look to another case,—the policy of Henry VIII. Was Henry VIII. an honest man? [laughter.] Now, had there been no connexion by him of the principles of Church and State, they both might have gone on well; but he put his hand on both, and his policy was such as none at this day were prepared to support. And to this hour the same principle unfortunately existed; but in the meantime, the governments that had endeavoured to combine the two principles always suffered from the folly of their dishonest policy. In the present day, ministry after ministry was overthrown by reason of their endeavours to maintain the connexion. Now, the letter of Lord John exhibited much fire and passion, but when it was written, no such tempers were exhibited; and yet, when he wrote it, Popery was setting in like a flood. Why he thought he would be a Protestant at once, and so get all the Protestants on his side. The letter was clearly adapted to this end. And, in a similar manner, the Government had suddenly repealed the Corn-laws. Now, such courses as these were not followed from a sense of principle. They were courses which crushed principle for the benefit of party.

The following sentiment was then proposed by the Rev. HENRY RICHARD, and seconded by Mr. F. DOULTON:—

The Signs of the Times—May the friends of pure and unfettered Christianity recognise their significance, and their own zeal be quickened by multiplied opportunities for its exercise.

The last sentiment, proposed by the Rev. D. THOMAS, was as follows:—

The Anti-state-church Movement—May its complete success be numbered among the national blessings of the new half-century.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

ANOTHER DISCUSSION AT ROMFORD.

It will be recollected that about three weeks since the Anti-state-church Association held a meeting in this town, when the clergy came in great force, and, after a lengthened discussion with Mr. Kingsley, were defeated on a motion of their own proposing. As one of the topics then discussed—that relating to the ecclesiastical revenues—could not be gone into fully by Mr. Kingsley, in consequence of the extreme lateness of the hour, it was resolved that he should again visit the town, and give a thorough exposition of the subject, and arrangements were accordingly made for a lecture on "Church Property—what is it, and whose is it?" to be delivered at the Corn Exchange, last Monday evening. The appearance of the announcement greatly alarmed the clergy, two of whom waited on the Rev. J. Morison, the Independent minister, begging him to use his influence to prevent the delivery of the lecture. Finding that their appeal was useless, they had recourse to threats, and hinted that, among other dire consequences likely to result from the temerity of the Anti-state-churchmen, they should probably invite the Rev. Mr. Gathercole to the town, to carry the war into the enemy's camp! They afterwards endeavoured to prevent the Dissenters going to the meeting, and rumours were rife as to their intention to put it down by clamour. As may be supposed, the people were not likely to be kept away by clerical entreaties, for the evident concern of the clergy worked up public curiosity to the highest point; and had the Corn Exchange been many times larger, probably nearly all the inhabitants of the town would have been present, so great is the excitement which the occurrence has created in the neighbourhood. It will be seen that a discussion again took place; for though a lecture only had been announced, parties on the other side were challenged to come forward. The clergy were again present, but this time brought to their aid the learning and ability of a Chancery barrister from London.

The chair was taken at half-past six, by John Butler, Esq., of Childerich Hall; and on the platform were the following Dissenting ministers:—E. Corbishley, of Chigwell-row; J. S. Hall, of Brentwood; J. Young, of Orsett; T. Joseph, of Upminster; and J. Morison, of Romford.

Mr. KINGSLEY intimated, at the commencement of his carefully-prepared address, that the materials of his argument were historical—the more abstract considerations of private and corporate property would be introduced only incidentally. He carried back his retrospect to that primitive and brief period in which Christians had all things in common; constituting, by the sale of their possessions, a fund at once for the sustenance of the poor and persecuted, the entertainment of journeying brethren, and the purposes of missionary zeal. Thence he advanced to that second stage of the Church's history, in which the same spirit of cheerful giving took the form of regular contributions, according to the means of each—which was in practice to the end of the second century, according to the distinct testimony of Tertullian, in his Apology. Even when the ministers of the Church had come to receive a settled allowance, distributed to them by the bishops (or overseers), the fund from

which they derived this payment was not less voluntary in its source; as was indicated by the very terms employed in describing the donors and their gifts and as Cyprian testified in the middle of the third century. The gifts of the faithful, indeed, had by that time become so large and numerous, that they could only be retained by an evasion of laws similar to our statute of Mortmain, which prevailed in the empire. With the additions made to it by the benefactions, and indirectly by the edicts, of Constantine, the Church's wealth tempted subsequent Emperors to her persecution; and later still made her support an object of rivalry to imperial aspirants. By degrees, the bishops assumed more and more the control of the ecclesiastical property; but still its sacredness to public uses was acknowledged. To check episcopal avarice, the quadruple division was established—one part for the bishop, a second for the clergy, a third for the fabric of the church, a fourth for the poor. This, with the other laws of the Western Church, was adopted by the Anglo-Saxon Church, founded by Augustine. How tithes came to be claimed was best explained by Father Paul, the historian of the Council of Trent, who ascribed it to the avarice of the clergy, and the cooling ardour of the people. "Not content," said the father, "with predial tithes, they began to claim personal also; that is to say, the tithes of every man's trade and industry, not excepting even that of hunting, and the soldier's pay." But till the time of Charlemagne, these exactions could only be imposed by the censures of the Church, which had no civil penalty attached to them. The first well-attested legal imposition of tithes in this country was by Athelstane (according to Mr. Kemble). Still it was competent for the laity to contribute their tithes where they would, to monasteries or to their own local clergy. Parishes did not exist earlier than the seventh century. The clergy and bishop lived together—the former evangelizing, as it were; the latter central and overlooking. An individual built a church, a parish was described around it, and a priest appointed. Such was church property with the Anglo-Saxons. The Normans changed only the functionaries, not the laws of Church and State. A struggle arose among them as to the right of investiture to bishoprics—whether it lay in the Pope or the Sovereign; and the statute of previsions was passed in a Parliament held at Carlisle, by Edward the Third; which law avowed in its preamble the necessity of taking care that Church wealth was employed for the spiritual benefit of the donors, and the care of the poor. The benefactions, besides, were expressly given, according to the term of the conveyances, that masses might be said for the souls of the benefactors; as, for instance, a chancel was given to the church of St. Martin, Birmingham. Henry VIII., with the sanction of his Parliament, confiscated all the Church property; but returned a portion for the expressed purpose of providing for the religious wants of the people; and a law was passed at the same time, giving the clergy a right to tithe lands then unenclosed seven years after they were broken up—so that as, according to Macaulay, two-thirds of the land not cultivated was untilled up to the time of James II., a vast proportion of the Church's present revenue must be derived from that act. The principle on which the statesmen of Henry and Elizabeth acted, was expressly sanctioned by Hallam, the great historian of the constitution; and had been acted upon in repeated modern instances—such as Lord Althorp's Church-rate Bill, the abolition of the ten Irish bishoprics, tithe commutation, and the Ecclesiastical Commission. Every bishop did homage to the Sovereign for his revenue at his *nolo episcopari* institution.

On these illustrations of his argument, the lecturer dwelt with great effect. He had now read and spoken for nearly two hours; and except in one instance—when the suffocating state of the room caused some disturbance—without the slightest interruption. His numerous citations were listened to with a keen intelligent interest, though a large portion of the audience were labouring men; and every allusion to the present condition of the Church was received with hearty cheers.

The Rev. W. ARNOTT, the curate of the parish, then rose, amidst loud cheers. He was reluctant, very reluctant, to appear; he was forced to do so by those who had again introduced this gentleman into the town. He very strongly deprecated this second descent upon his parish [loud laughter]—this descent of a society having no connexion with the place; and the result of which could only be to breed strife and ill-will in a parish where harmony had always prevailed, and in which he liked to discharge his duties quietly, and without the unseemly strife of controversy [hear, hear, and derisive cheers]. He knew, and was glad to believe, that some members of the Dissenting community here did not deem this a wise or a right proceeding [a voice: "Who be they?"] He would give no names, but he would say they were the wiser, and perhaps the more respectable [hisses and confusion]. This was the last time himself or his friends would appear on an occasion like this [exclamations]. The gentleman had made out a plausible case, with his long rigmarole about Tertullian and Athelstane [hisses]. With all his talk of the law, he knew as much about it as himself (the speaker), which was nothing at all [laughter and cheers]; but he had induced a friend of his, a gentleman learned in the law, to come down, and he would really enlighten them on the matter [hear, hear]. The rev. gentleman had gone on some time in this strain of petty personalities, delivered in a very tedious, broken way, when a disturbance broke out which took some time to quell. A clergyman—the Rev. Mr. Jones—rose, and announcing himself as the minister of the poor, called excitedly on the meeting to hear their best friend, the curate. Mr.

Kingsley interposed more successfully for Mr. Arnott; but, when peace was restored, that gentleman seemed quite incapable of taking advantage of it, and it was renewed before he got through a sentence. The Chairman energetically declared, that he observed certain gentlemen apparently intent on breaking up the meeting; resisted the demands of Mr. Arnott to dissolve it; and threatened the parties in question with exposure. Mr. Arnott at length resumed, and presently his reflections on Mr. Kingsley became so offensive as to require correction. "Mr. Kingsley had quoted Tertullian—he dare say he could not read him in the original Greek." Mr. Kingsley instantly found the Latin passage in "Selden on Tithes," and handing it the curate asked him to read it—to the great confusion of the offender, and the delight of the audience. Mr. Arnott then went on to read from, and comment on, some tracts he had purchased at the office of the Association for a shilling—"a kind of shop, gentlemen, where they sell books." He described their statements as "cooked," and their case as "got up." After half-an-hour more of this twaddle, the heat of the place and the breaking down of several forms on which men were standing, caused a tumult, of which the parties before mention evidently took advantage. At one time, there was a decided appearance of an intended rush upon the platform; ladies rose in terror; and we hastened to take up our papers, warned by former experiences. By the admirable firmness of the chairman, who mounted the table, and declared that he would take the responsibility of carrying on the meeting till dissolved by its own vote—and by opening a side-door for the retreat of the timid, order was restored after an hour's uproar. Mr. Arnott persevered in his exhibition of mistaken zeal some time longer; and made before he sat down, the unfortunate *lapis lingue*—"We do not want to be enlightened by these gentlemen;" which was received with immense laughter and cheering.

CHARLES BROWNE, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, then rose, and after a graceful apology for appearing there, "a stranger among strangers," delivered a reply to the lecture of considerable length, but which was listened to with perfect attention and frequent cheers. He complimented Mr. Kingsley on his bearing and talent, and proved himself a scholar and a gentleman. He argued that an established Church and an endowed Church were not essentially the same; and that the former grew up inevitably from the nature of society. He dwelt with much effect on the State-conscience doctrine, and then on the inefficiency of Voluntarism—its fluctuating, precarious provision for services which it was desirable to sustain with regularity, and to furnish to the poor and the indifferent—the large classes who could not or would not provide them for themselves. The corruptions of the State-church (which he deplored as much as any man), were incidental but not peculiar to it;—among Dissenters, vanity and ambition might tempt preachers to aspire to popular pulpits, as in the Church they set clergymen aiming at fat livings, cathedral stalls, and bishoprics. He admitted the correctness of Mr. Kingsley's statements; but not of his inferences. The act of Henry the Eighth, as to tithing lands then unenclosed, was simply declaratory—confirmed on tilled fields the rights the clergy before had on hunting grounds. The Church was a corporation identical through successive ages; which doctrine of corporate identity he illustrated by reference to the Lady Hewley suit. When Vice-chancellor Bruce decided that the Socinians of to-day were identical with the Presbyterians of 1700, he did not endow them, but simply confirmed their private endowments. Just so with the act of Henry and the tithes of the Church. The homage of the bishop at consecration was misapprehended—that act was a relic of feudal tenures, which any freeholder could now compel his tenant to perform—to kneel before the proprietor and take oath to serve him. Mr. Browne concluded by thanking the Chairman and audience for the courteous hearing he had received; and with the declaration if ever the State should tamper with the freedom and purity of the Church, attempt to define her creeds or alter her formularies, he would have her renounce, if necessary, every farthing of her wealth, purchase liberty by submission to spoliation, go forth once more into the wilderness, and stand out in her primitive simplicity [great cheering].

The Rev. Mr. JOSEPHS, an assistant clergyman of the parish, energetically repeated this declaration. He loved the Church—the Church that was not national because it was established, but established because national—but were he a benefited clergyman, he would renounce every halfpenny in the event referred to. He added his testimony, cheerfully, as to the courteous and temperate manner in which Mr. Kingsley had conducted his argument.

Mr. KINGSLEY then rose and delivered a reply, which we regret we have room only to describe. After reciprocating the compliments of the two latter speakers, and assuring Mr. Browne he should be happy to meet elsewhere an opponent whom it was so creditable to encounter, he replied with admirable promptitude and force to that gentleman's argument; exposing the fallacy of the State-conscience notion; and inverting the application of the Lady Hewley illustration. He especially challenged, amidst shouts of applause, the fulfilment of the pledge to abandon the State when it dictated to the Church, and pointed to the Gorham case as a positive decision by a temporal court on a fundamental Church doctrine. He also severely retorted on Mr. Arnott's allusion to his descent on the parish, amidst hearty and unanimous applause.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, on the motion of the lecturer, seconded by Mr. Browne,

who were next themselves thanked by the meeting; which broke up at half-past eleven.

We must remark in conclusion, that the whole proceedings—conducted under many disadvantages, in a large white-washed room, crammed in every corner, with grimy faces looking through trap-doors, to the amusement of many below—showed how much it is in the power of a tedious, distasteful speaker to derange, and of a resolute, good-tempered chairman to restore, the order of a meeting. To Mr. Butler too much praise cannot be awarded, for the issue of a discussion which will long be remembered in Romford, and perhaps longest by its clergy.

STEPNEY.—An Anti-state-church meeting for the East of London was held on Monday last in the Stepney School-rooms, when a very large audience assembled. Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., occupied the chair, and, at the opening of the meeting, expressed a hope that there would be an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question—a wish which was gratified in the course of the proceedings. Rev. G. W. Fishbourne moved the first resolution, affirming the Anti-state-church principle, and supported it in a clear and able address. Mr. J. Carvell Williams followed, and analyzed the composition of the legislature, which claimed the guardianship of religion, and pointed to the general character of Governments. Mr. Iser then rose to move the following amendment:—

That considering the duty of nationally legislating with regard to religion is laid down and commanded by God and the Old Testament as a principle binding on all believers, that in a part of the Revelation (unanimously interpreted of the establishment by Constantine) the principle is again commended, we believe it is our duty now and dare not shrink from it.

He read some remarks in its support referring to the acts of the Old Testament kings, and to a passage in the Revelation, “universally” believed to refer to the union of the Church with the State under Constantine. After a pause, Mr. King seconded the amendment, contenting himself with inquiring how the stability and peace of the country could be secured without an establishment, pointing to the famous 10th of April as an illustration of its value. Rev. J. Kennedy spoke to the amendment. He denied that we were bound by the acts of heathen kings, and preferred quoting the explicit and emphatic declarations of Christ and the example of his apostles to passages from so difficult a book as that of the Revelation. Entering on the general question, he instanced the success of the Free Church movement as exemplifying the superiority and power of voluntarism. He also disavowed hostility to the Church of England, expressing his willingness not only to co-operate with the clergy in acts of benevolence, but to exchange pulpits with them. Mr. Kennedy's vigorous speech was much applauded. On the show of hands, seven hands were held up for the amendment, the resolution being carried amid great cheering. Rev. R. S. Bayley moved the next resolution, referring to the Anti-state-church Association. He commenced by some playful allusions to the courage and ingenuity of the mover and seconder of the amendments. The Church would be very ungrateful if it did not exalt them to high places in the Church. One of them had added to the calendar some new saints, in the persons of St. Darius, St. Artaxerxes, and St. Ahasuerus. He then proceeded to expose the disgraceful spoliation of the clergy in their management of the grammar-schools and other charitable institutions; and concluded by referring to events transpiring in the Church, and the obstacles thrown by it in the way of the Legislature. J. Hooper, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried with a few dissentients; after which, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the minister and deacons of Stepney Meeting for the use of the schools, and shortly after ten o'clock the meeting, which had been very animated throughout, broke up. It was announced that arrangements were making for the delivery of a number of lectures in the district.

ROADE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Mr. Kingsley visited this place on the 20th instant, when, notwithstanding that it was a wet evening, we had a capital meeting. It was Mr. Kingsley's first visit, and his lecture greatly interested the people for more than two hours. The Rev. T. Brooks, Mr. James (of Hartwell), and Mr. Dunaby (of Ashton), took part in the proceedings.—*From a Correspondent.*

MR. KINGSLEY last week visited Clipstone, Market Harborough, and Rugby, to attend meetings and deliver lectures. At the last-named town a discussion took place, which protracted the proceedings to a very late hour.

ORGANIZATION OF SCOTTISH DISSENTERS.—The following requisition, which is receiving the names of the leading Dissenters in Edinburgh, is at present in the course of signature throughout the country. When the returns are obtained the whole of the names of the requisitionists will be published:—“To William Duncan, Esq., S.S.C. We, the undersigned, conceiving that the Dissenters of Scotland have not, for many years past, been in that state of organization which is necessary to enable them to bring their principles as Anti-state-churchmen to bear with effect on the great questions of the day; and believing that the present period imperatively calls for such organization, begs leave to request you, as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, to convene a Conference, in Edinburgh, of those Dissenters throughout the country who are favourable to the adoption of active measures for the object specified as above.”—[It has already been determined to hold the conference on the 12th of next month.]

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

MESSERS. GIBSON, BRIGHT, AND CORDEN.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, under the designation of “a social soirée,” consisting of the leading members of the registration committees of South Lancashire and Manchester, convened by circular, to hear addresses from the members of those districts, and the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the leading questions of the forthcoming session. As the principal topic of the speeches was the anti-Papal agitation, we give them under this head. The political status of the speakers, and their decided tone, render the following as important utterances of opinion as any that have yet been made.

Mr. George Wilson, the well-known chairman of the League, presided. The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., was the first speaker. Having dwelt at some length on the taxes on knowledge, and touched upon the necessity for electoral reform, he came to a topic on which every man with any political knowledge was supposed to have an opinion—what should be done with the Roman Catholic hierarchy? He was really quite at a loss to know what to do with it, except to let it alone [loud cheers]. It could only be upon the principle of ascendancy and intolerance—from the fear, on the part of one sect, of losing that ascendancy which it unjustly engaged—on a principle of monopoly and privilege, analogous to that on which the corn-laws were based—that we could interfere with the Roman Catholics in the constitution of their Church. The right hon. gentleman concluded by saying:—

I hope, therefore, whatever course I may feel it my duty to take in Parliament upon this question, that you will believe I am actuated by a sincere desire to carry into practical legislation those principles of religious equality which I believe to be best calculated to promote the social happiness of all in this country [loud applause]. What a monstrous straining at gnats and swallowing of camels does it appear to be that the people should rest contented that the Roman Catholics should sit in Parliament and make laws for them, and yet tell us that the Roman Catholics owe allegiance to a foreign potentate, and that they are actuated by a desire to serve that potentate, and not the Government of the country in which they live, and become frightened out of their senses when the Roman Catholics merely change vicars-apostolic into bishops [laughter and applause]. I have perfect confidence in the sound policy and wisdom of acting consistently upon the broad principles of religious equality. Under those principles I believe truth will triumph, and a greater amount of individual and collective happiness will be secured than under any principle of ascendancy which the ingenuity of man could devise [tremendous cheering].

Mr. Dyer, a veteran Manchester reformer, and Mr. Henry, M.P., having briefly spoken, Mr. John Bright, M.P., rose, amidst loud and prolonged cheering. He first remarked upon the apparent slumber, or even retrogression, of great political questions; and contended that in the seasons of quiescence and of storm, progress was really effected, as well as in times of temperate active discussion. He ran over—from having just read the book of his excellent friend Mr. Prentice—the successive stages of political life through which Manchester had passed, and pointed out the elements of social and political advancement now at work. Those Midland and Northern counties were in advance of the metropolis on the great question of religious liberty. The parochial mind of London had been frightened from its propriety; “but let us see,” he continued, “what has been the state of feeling in Lancashire and Yorkshire.”

Beginning with Hull, the most eastern of the large towns of this district—the most important and widely circulated paper in that town has altogether repudiated the attempt to raise up a bigoted and fanatical cry against the free exercise of the Catholic religion in this country. Go to Leeds. A paper there of the largest influence and circulation—by far the largest influence and circulation in Yorkshire—has given no countenance to this attempt. And I must say, that of all the speeches that have been delivered upon this question, I think a speech delivered by Mr. Baines, the editor of that paper, at a meeting of the ministers and friends of the Baptist and Independent churches, was the most true to the point of any that I have read [applause]. Well, then, cross the borders of Yorkshire and come to Manchester. You have two papers here of very large circulation, and in their respective walks no doubt of great influence; neither of them has given any countenance to this intolerant cry, and one of them has very boldly and resolutely opposed it [applause]. Go on to Liverpool, and you find the papers there of chief circulation and chief influence have taken the same tone that had been taken by the papers in Manchester. Well, I am free to argue from this, and do argue from it, that all this attempt to disturb the public mind—all this attempt to point the finger of scorn at millions of our fellow-countrymen that differ from us in religion [applause]—that all this has failed among the 3,000,000 of the population of this kingdom that inhabit the counties of Lancaster and York [loud applause].

There seemed a sort of fatality about corn and Catholics—the people of this country had always been discussing, for the last two hundred years, one or the other of these; were always in a panic about one or the other. He had himself a very simple prescription for the cure of any panic about Catholics. It was not the Queen's supremacy; it was not the Prime Minister's letters; it was not that indescribable twaddle which the bishops of the Established Church, to their intellectual disgrace, have been writing [prolonged applause].

If it were a question of intellectual supremacy, why I should tremble for the Church of England [laughter and cheers]. A very excellent Churchman, a friend of one of the archbishops, speaking to me only the other day

about Cardinal Wiseman's epistle and of what the bishops had written, said, “I thoroughly believe that if the bishops had set their cooks to work as a committee to draw up all their addresses to their clergy, they would not have been much less discreditable to them than they have been” [laughter]. Well, but now for my receipt. This thing which men call Popery—as I think the Dean of Bristol, in a speech that did him great honour, said—is not confined to the Catholic Church [hear, hear]. It is to be found, probably, more or less, in almost every church; and it is that which we should guard against—it is the giving up our own intellect and our own consciences into the hands of any man, or any body of men [applause]. It takes a more offensive shape in one church, probably, than another; but the Church of England, while it repudiates the doctrine of authority on which the Church of Rome rests, has not got the courage to adopt the other theory [hear, hear], and to take the principle of free inquiry as its basis [applause]. It is free inquiry as against the Church of Rome, but it is authority as against Dissenters [applause]. Now, my prescription is this—that we should not attempt in any way whatever to control opinion [hear, hear]; but that we should encourage among all classes of the people that sound and healthy constitution of mind by which they will be able to discern and to determine for themselves, and by which they will be instructed enough to repudiate and repel every effort of every priest of every church that shall endeavour to take from him that liberty which the New Testament were worthless if it did not inculcate [applause].

Mr. Bright then directed attention to the history of Protestantism in Ireland; and to the religious and social results already arising from a change in the spirit of government and legislation. If the present Ministry were statesmen—wise statesmen—they would not wait to be propelled along a line of policy by external pressure or sudden tumult. It was not essential to retain such men in power—it was essential there should be an independent party in the House of Commons. For himself, he disclaimed factious opposition to the Government—none would be found to accuse him of it—but he had acted in Parliament on the principles he proclaimed from the platform; and so he would continue to do. “If,” he asked, “there had been no men in Parliament but those who trembled for the fate of a Ministry, where would have been the liberties that you have already achieved? and where would have been your freedom to import corn at this very hour? [prolonged cheering.] Now, all I ask is, that you should trust us [renewed cheering]. You have had some experience of us—an intimate experience of 10 years past. I trust you so far as to dare to vote in the teeth of any uproar that may be made down here, in accordance with my own convictions, knowing that the men in this district, if I know aught of them, will, at least, when they have calmly considered the circumstances, be able to give me credit for having taken an honest and independent and conscientious course; and having taken that, I am sure they will not condemn me when I come before them again” [repeated plaudits]. The meeting responded to this manly appeal by rising and enthusiastically applauding.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., then came forward, amidst great applause. He characterised the meeting as containing the pith and marrow of the Reform and Free-trade party in South Lancashire. It comprised men who worthily represented those who could not be present in that room—men without whose co-operation no election could be carried in South Lancashire, Manchester, or Salford, and against whose opposition it was equally important to know that no victory could be won. He would say, generally, that retiring from the free-trade controversy, he had set himself a definite task in public life—the promotion of the social and political good of the people, by reducing their burdens, and enlarging their power and intelligence; and of international amity. He thought those objects were distinctly advancing; and he adduced several reasons for thinking so. He then approached the question of the day:—

I have not, since the close of Parliament, addressed any audience upon general political topics. I have addressed peace meetings, meetings of freehold land societies, education meetings, but I have not addressed a meeting where so wide a range of discussion and observation has been permitted as is now open to us in this assembly. I very much regret it, because I should like to have said a few words upon a controversy which has been raging in this country for two or three months, and which I should be guilty of cowardice, seeing it is always my practice to deal with the prominent topics of the day, not to refer to. I need not tell you that the question is that which is called “the Papal aggression.” The discussion of this topic has overlaid, arrested, and smothered for a time every political topic. In this country the public mind entertains but one subject at a time; therefore the discussion of this topic as a political topic has prevented the public mind from occupying itself upon fiscal questions and questions affecting reform in the representation, and other questions which politicians have had for many years at heart, so that we approach the meeting of Parliament without the opportunity being afforded or taken by the country of signalling to the Government the views they take upon these questions. I wish you to bear in mind that when we meet in Parliament our time will then, I fear, be very much occupied with the discussion of this same question; for if we may believe the Rev. Hugh Stowell, in what he told us at a very large assembly, every political, social, fiscal, or reformatory question must be suspended until this one great question be settled by the House of Commons [applause]. What I want to ask is—“Is this a question that can be settled by politicians?” [Loud cheers.] I may settle it in my own mind as a Protestant, and as a Protestant I may have my opinions. But I want to ask, if there is any reason why religious questions should not be removed out of the domain of politics, the same as in the United States of America? I am told the reason is that we have a State-church in England. Well, but does a State-church render the people of this country less able to

protect themselves, by their own unaided judgment, knowledge, and sound sense, from aggression? Are the people less able to protect themselves against error because they have a State-church? Will that be the confession? No. But the State-church has been made the obstacle, or attempted to be made the obstacle, in every parish, to the promotion of the same liberality that exists in America, and against every proposal with regard to liberty, whether civil, religious, or commercial [loud applause]. I do not stand here as the advocate or the partisan of the Roman Catholic body. As a politician I do not presume to offer my opinions on the faith of any man. I may be allowed to say that I am no friend to the organization of the Roman Catholic body. It is too subduing to the intellect, and too centralizing for me. But at the same time, let the Roman Catholics living in England judge for themselves, not only of their own faith and motives, but of the mode in which they have looked up to the organization that will follow religious teaching [loud cheers]. Why should you dictate to Roman Catholic bishops whether they govern by a cardinal, an archbishop, or a diocese? They do not come to me as a politician to ask me to give force and validity to their titles, or to give stipends out of the public purse. What right have I, then, as a politician, to come before a public meeting, or to get up in the House of Commons, to say a word upon the subject of their faith, or on the polity of the Roman Catholic Church? [hear.] We shall be told, pretty often no doubt, that, unless Government interferes, the privileges and prerogatives of the Queen of England will be invaded by the Pope—not by Cardinal Wiseman. Cardinal Wiseman is a British subject; he cannot invade the prerogative of the Crown without being guilty of high treason; and if he is so guilty let him be tried by law. But what prerogative has been invaded by the Pope? Not the temporal prerogative. Why, the Pope has at this moment in his army a few thousand French and Austrian troops; and I have it on the best authority, that if these troops were removed, dire would be the dismay and speedy the flight of the whole body—Pope and Cardinals [cheers and laughter]. It is not, then, the army of the Pope that is to threaten the temporalities of the Crown. Are the temporal prerogatives threatened by sea? You may have a list of the entire naval force of the Pope—it amounts to two gun-brigs and a schooner [laughter]. Put one quarter of an effective service on the coast of Sussex, it would be quite sufficient to guard the whole island against it. We are told, however, that the spiritual dominion of the Queen is to be perilled. Now, are we, as politicians who are called upon to vote money for ordnance, and for shot, and shell, to meet and repel the aggressive enemy that meets us with similar weapons—are we to forge the spiritual artillery with which we are to meet this aggression? [cheers.] If we are, I beg you to consider how capably we are suited in the House of Commons for that purpose [loud cheers and laughter]. Admitting, if you please, that we are the great majority of us eminent for our piety, how are we constituted? [laughter.] Are we all Churchmen, owing to the spiritual authority of the Queen? Why, about forty or fifty of us are Roman Catholics; and, mark me, you will have a great many more Roman Catholics returned from Ireland at the next election [hear]. We have an Independent or two, we have three or four Unitarians, and we have a Quaker. I am happy to say, and I wish we had a good many more [great applause]; and we have a prospect of having a Jew [laughter]. Now, is not that a very nice body of men to uphold the Queen's supremacy as head of England's Church? If you wanted to give us a task in the House which should last till Doomsday, then give us the task of settling the question of Papal aggression [cheers]. I say, give it to the politicians to settle if you want it never to be settled at all. To their honour be it said, the greatest and most illustrious statesmen of the last 60 years were so far in advance of the latent bigotry existing in the country, that they were ready to sacrifice their fame, they were willing to forego place, patronage, everything which statesmen and politicians hold most dear, rather than lend themselves to the continuance of a system which, I very much fear, there are men now in the Cabinet who owe all their distinction in public life to having been identified with the principles of toleration to which we are constantly more and more progressing, who are now ready to sully their fair fame, and belie, I had almost said, the whole of their past political career on entering into the political season of 1851 [cheers].

He warned his hearers that the first step backwards towards intolerance, would be a general retrogression. He had never felt the slightest doubt of retaining all that they had gained, in the way of liberal legislation, until he heard of agricultural county meetings cheering Lord John Russell. To those who were inclined to go with this back-tide, though they were for commercial freedom and for generally liberal measures, he would seriously put this question:—"Suppose a general election were to take place, and those who are prominent in opposing religious toleration succeeded—and I am not sure that they would not succeed—in returning to Parliament a majority for re-enacting the disabilities and restrictions upon Roman Catholics—would not that be a majority that would either tamper with the corn-laws, or take care to indemnify themselves for what has been taken from them?" [cheers.] He rejoiced at the calm and peaceful attitude which the people had preserved, amidst excitements that, fifty years ago, would have fired half the Catholic chapels in England. He wished he could only say as much for the South as for the North; and as much for the City of London.

Why, only think of that corporation professing to represent the city. Only think of it! Last year setting itself up and agitating in a ferment of enlightened intelligence and patriotism in favour of religious liberty to the Jews [hear, hear]. When has there been such a spectacle exhibited as that which was shown when the London corporation took that great gingerbread coach, the pattern of 200 years ago, and clothed themselves in that Bartholomew fair dress of theirs, and took a man with a fur cap, whose pattern dates back, I believe, five centuries, with a long sword in his hand, and all the other set of the paraphernalia of the corporation of London, and went down by the railroad to Windsor in order to present an address to the Queen, in order to put down Popish mummeries? [immense cheering, followed by roars of laughter.] If you want to see mummeries, go

and see the Lord Mayor's procession. I have seen the grand ceremonies in the Vatican at Easter—I have seen the most gorgeous religious processions the Church of Rome can boast of—but I never saw anything half so absurd or half so offensive to intelligence or common sense as the mummeries in which the corporation of London indulge every year [cheers].

He regretted that he was not addressing these sentiments to a meeting in the Free-trade Hall, that he might hear the cheer they would evoke from five thousand men.

He next referred to the part he took, last session, several times, in opposition to Ministers. He was tolerant of those who, from long political associations, still reposed general confidence in them; but he had not himself those feelings. For voting against Lord Palmerston he had been called by the *Ministerial Globe*, a "disappointed demagogue." He impressively declared, "I am not a disappointed demagogue; if ever there was anybody who ought to be satisfied with his public career, it is I [enthusiastic cheering]. I thank you for giving me the only response which could relieve me from the imputation of great egotism in saying so" [renewed cheering]. He had lived so long that he could not see the line of demarcation between Whig and Tory. He found from Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, not simply great impatience, but petulance, and he had almost said great insolence, in his dealings, particularly in the remarks he had made to their friend Mr. Bright. In fiscal matters, he believed the Conservatives would outbid the Whigs—in colonial, Sir R. Peel had positively refused to do what the present Ministry persisted in doing. He boldly avowed his determination to accept the worse dilemma of next session:—

If we are to believe the reports that Lord John Russell, instead of being the champion of religious liberty, is going to embark in a crusade against religious freedom, I shall then find myself still further alienated from the present party. But this I say—if I cannot say that I have at least the liberty of voting in the House of Commons for something different to that which now exists—if I cannot hope to see some change and some reform—at least, if I am not allowed the free advocacy of my own opinions for some distinct principle different from that which is now the rule of conduct with Whig and Tory—why am I to be sitting up till 12 o'clock every night in the House of Commons? This "disappointed demagogue" wants no public appointment; if I did I might have had it before now [cheers]. I want no favour, and, as my friend Bright says, no title [hear, hear]. I want nothing that any Government or any party can give me; and if I am in the House of Commons at all, it is to give my feeble aid to the advancement of certain questions on which I have strong convictions. Deprive me of that power; tell me I am not to do this because it is likely to destroy a Government with which at the present moment I can have no sympathy; I say, then, the sooner I return to printing calicoes, or something more profitable than sitting up in the House of Commons night after night in that way, the better both for me and my friends [hear, hear]. I have come here, then, merely to renew personal acquaintances, or rather, anxious by a short sojourn in this neighbourhood and in Yorkshire not to lose old acquaintances which I highly prize and value. I come, moreover, in order to have an opportunity of testing the current of public opinion a little, and, sounding its depths, to see whether it be an unusual tide or a steady permanent stream. I think this meeting has demonstrated to me that, whatever has existed in other parts of the country, here, at least, there is no reaction. [loud cheers]. And if we are found true and faithful to our recorded opinions, you in Lancashire, and, I hope, my friends in Yorkshire, will always be found true to their principles [loud and long continued cheering].

THE DISSENTERS OF PONTYPOOL AND COLNE.

As the Dissenters complained of being unfairly treated at the recent county meeting at Usk, the annual meeting of the Pontypool Anti-state-church Association, on the evening of yesterday week, was availed of to give expression to their sentiments. A large concourse of people assembled in the British school-rooms, at seven o'clock, and shortly after that hour, Mr. William Conway was voted to the chair. On the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Thomas, theological tutor, and George Thomas, classical tutor, of the Baptist Academy; Steven Price, Aberystwyth; William Allen, and J. Barfield, B.A., Newport; D. D. Evans, Pontydrin; R. John, Zion, &c. &c. The Chairman, in opening the business, observed that the bill convening the meeting announced the discussion of matters relating to the Papal bull and their anti-state-church association. On the question of the late so-called "Papal aggression," he would advise his fellow-Nonconformists to take care what they did. If they placed the sword of persecution in the hands of truth, they gave error a claim to it also. It was always considered that possession gave a right to its use.

"'T were excellent to have a giant's strength;
But tyranny to use it as a giant."

Let them be advised, and not construe their power to enforce penal laws, into a right to do so [hear, hear]. Take a lesson from Shakespeare:—

"Do not so heat the furnace for your foes,
That it do scorch yourself."

Nonconformists had their work to do, in endeavouring to separate the State from its impious and unnatural alliance. Let them, then, in these days of fiscal reform, attempt to strike off religion from the tariff of taxation, and admit it into the kingdom duty free, unexcised and unexciseable [applause]. The Rev. Stephen Price moved the first resolution. He said that some asserted that Popery was not now what it had been—that it was changed in spirit. He did not believe that—it was the same as ever. Those who asserted that there was a change, should offer evidence of the fact; but this could not be

done. History showed that Popery was the same to-day as in the past; and all that he had read, from Cardinal Wiseman's manifesto to whatever else had latterly been written or said of Roman Catholicism, denoted nothing to the contrary [hear, hear]. And as long as that church usurped authority over the consciences and souls of men—as long as it claimed infallibility, and pronounced anathemas against so-called errors and schisms, he should, notwithstanding his love of religious liberty, continue earnestly, and with all his power, to oppose Popery [cheering]. It was thus that he felt a sympathy with the agitation of the day—a sympathy grounded on his objection to the doctrines of the Church of Rome [hear, hear]. But he had seen nothing to convince him that the late act of the Pope had violated any law of the British constitution—any prerogative of the Crown; and therefore he could consent to no legal interference. If Dissenters assisted in re-enacting the penal laws, those very laws might some day be turned against themselves [hear, hear]. But some said, when discussing the matter, give Roman Catholics an enlightened toleration. He detested the word "toleration" [cheers]. Talk of the invasion of the prerogative of the Crown! why man invaded the rights of God, by "pretending to give "toleration" to his fellow-man [prolonged applause]. They should meet the aggression of the Pope not by memorials to the throne, nor by acts of Parliament, but by increasing the spiritual and moral intelligence of the people. They should also earnestly advocate the principle of the Anti-state-church Association [loud applause], and try by every proper means to dissolve the "unholy alliance," for they might rest assured, that let but that desired consummation take place, and the Pope of Rome would care but little about England, where, after that event, no rich livings and great gain might be acquired [cheers]. The rev. gentleman concluded by quoting the inspiring hymn, commencing—

"God of our fatherland,
Land of the free,
Raise up a faithful band—
Valiant for thee."

The Rev. Thomas Thomas seconded the resolution. He rejoiced in the opportunity afforded him of uninterruptedly addressing a few words to a calm and Christian audience. At the county meeting he had ventured to open his mouth to say a few words. He thought he did so modestly and calmly; but he had uttered only a few sentences, when he was quickly made to feel that he was no longer among an assembly of Anti-state-church Association men, nor of Dissenters, nor in the midst of an assembly of working people—the vulgar classes, as they were sometimes called, but who, he thought, were able to listen as respectfully and attentively as their masters [hear, hear]. He soon found that the gentlemen, the 'squires of the county, could not do this—they were too gentlemanly to be courteous and decent [loud applause]. As soon as he had uttered a few sentences, it was plain that he was surrounded by a multitude of Protestants, standing up for their religion, but utterly ignorant of the principles of civil and religious liberty [deafening cheers]. Mr. Thomas proceeded to remark on the exclusiveness engendered by the State-church principle, observing, that those without the pale of the Church, belonging to other religious communities, were despised and spoken slightly of; as was apparent in the recent movement for the increase of Church accommodation in the diocese of Llandaff, when the "deplorable condition" of the people was calculated by the extent of accommodation afforded by the Church, without regard to the spiritual instruction so extensively given in the same districts by the Dissenters. And not only was this neglect or forgetfulness of Dissenters observable with the bishops and the clergy, but it was also exhibited by some of the laity; as, for instance, in a report which Mr. Commissioner Symons had written in 1846, on the state of education in this district. Mr. Herbert Daniel supported the resolution in a forcible Welsh speech, which was enthusiastically cheered. The Rev. Mr. Allen, of Newport, moved, and the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Pontydrin, seconded, the next resolution, which was declaratory of the principles and aims of the Anti-state-church Association. The resolution was supported in an energetic Welsh speech, by the Rev. Mr. John. The Rev. Mr. Barfield, of Newport, rose amidst loud cheers and said:—You are called upon, in my resolution, to protest against Government interference with the Catholics, and against penal enactments of every kind. It is idle to tell me, that no penal enactments are intended; for if not, it is worse than idle to appeal to the Queen [hear and cheers]. What is the Government to do, as the result of all this agitation? "Nothing." Then what is meant by the "measures" that her Majesty is called upon to take? Those measures must be enforced by power; and any law must have a penal sanction. To gain our consent to such penal enactments, we are told what the Pope would do, if English bishops were sent to Rome:—"He would expel them, or prohibit them from all exercise of spiritual jurisdiction." And the conclusion drawn from this supposed case is actually this:—that we ought to do the same! The rev. gentleman then alluded to the prestige which the Catholic bishops would gain from their titles, and spoke of the working of a similar prestige in the English Church. He said, as I value Nonconformity—as I love my own Congregationalism, I affirm, that whoever brings into my denomination a convert, who is induced to join it on any other ground than conviction, brings into it an element of rottenness [hear, hear, and cheers]. He then spoke of the means of resisting Popery, and said, Why has Truth been overlooked by the agi-

tators, as the legitimate weapon in this contest? Has she lost her power? Through the agency of a feeble monk, she wrought mightily in later days against this self-same Church, not for the mere defence of Protestantism, but to introduce it, and that, too, in an age of little freedom, and of few bibles, and into a land without a Sunday-school and without a press [hear, hear]. He then spoke of free churchism as the antagonist principle to Popery, and said, Accept the principle that no power on earth has a right to interfere with a man's religion, or to compel the support of religion, and you renounce all Popery. Deny that principle, and you admit the wolf in sheep's clothing—you take to your heart the essence of Popery [loud cheering]. The Rev. George Thomas briefly seconded the resolution, which, like the previous, was unanimously adopted. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the large meeting separated. — The Dissenters of Colne (Lancashire), held a large meeting in the Cloth-hall, on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Henry Dean, jun., was called to the chair, and invited a free discussion of the motions to be submitted. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. Bennett and J. C. Parks, Messrs. T. Smith, Josiah Morris, and others. Resolutions, deprecating the evils and errors and errors of Popery, but insisting upon the rights of conscience, and calling for the withdrawal of all state grants for religious purposes—together with a memorial to the Queen for the abolition of the Bible Printing monopoly—were adopted unanimously.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE has emulated Suffolk in coming after the last of the counties. On Thursday a meeting was convened at Welshpool, by the High Sheriff. The Earl of Powis moved the main resolution, with a speech of very guarded tone; and the resolution itself expressed the desire of the meeting not to withhold from her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects the full participation of the civil privileges which they enjoy. Lord Powis asked the meeting not to be too sanguine of the measures which the Minister would carry; for the action taken must apply to Ireland as well as England—there was the great difficulty. Lord Sudely moved an anti-Tractarian amendment, and was seconded by a Dissenting minister (the Rev. John Evans). The two lords negotiated, but could not agree on a *via media*; and the original resolution was carried by a large majority. — Staffordshire, one of the counties which has pronounced by petition only, has been laboriously canvassed for a requisition to the High Sheriff to convene a meeting, which was fixed for yesterday. — At Gloucester, a congregation in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion has adopted a memorial, the specific prayer of which was for the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM has addressed the following to the editor of the *Times*—as significant in its tardiness as in what it says:—

SIR,—Having seen it surmised, and more than surmised, in some public journals, that my letter to the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne might be looked upon as though an inference could be drawn from it respecting the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers, I request your permission to undeceive them through your widely-circulated columns.

The sentiments and suggestions in that and other replies to addresses from my diocese are entirely my own, and I alone am responsible for them.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Auckland Castle, Jan. 25, 1851. E. DUNELM.

LORD CASTLEREAGH has assigned the following reasons, among others, for declining to join in the anti-Papal protest of a number of Irish peers and gentlemen:—

The late movement of the Roman Catholic Church, objectionable as I hold it to be, can hardly be described with correctness as an infringement of civil and religious liberty, nor should I be prepared to resist that movement by subjecting Roman Catholics to any restrictions to which they are not at present liable. The mischief to be apprehended to our own Church from legislative interference in matters of religious doctrine and discipline is, in my mind, so great, that I should be a most unwilling party to any similar interference affecting my fellow-subjects of a different persuasion.

This is the main ground on which I feel precluded from signing the protest which you have forwarded to me. But I must also add that I should feel an equal difficulty in adopting the assertion with which that protest concludes—namely, that the Pope claims "an equal supremacy in secular and ecclesiastical affairs."

I do not profess to know the precise limits of that secular authority which has, from time to time, been claimed by the Roman See, but I should certainly hesitate to affirm, respecting the extent of that claim, a statement which, I apprehend, that a large portion of Roman Catholics on behalf of their Church would confidently repudiate.

COMPLICITY OF CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE PREMIER.—The following is from the London correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail* (the character of "London correspondents" for certain information, is not so high as for ingenuity in invention):—"Nothing is as yet definitely known as to the precise nature of the measure to be proposed by Ministers with regard to the Pope's late aggression; but you may depend upon it that Lord John is in constant communication on the subject with Cardinal Wiseman. It appears, by the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, that a sop has already been thrown out to the Cardinal by the appointment of a near relative of his (nephew, I believe), to the situation of Colonial Secretary at Ceylon. The situation is worth £2,500 a-year."

SIR GEORGE GREY has notified to the "arch-bishops and bishops of the Irish provinces, and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland," her Majesty's gracious reception of their

address. It is said that three dignitaries in one diocese (that of Tuam) have refused to affix their signatures to an address to the Queen from the clergy in that quarter. Their names are the Dean of Tuam, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Plunket, Dean Collins, of Killala, and the Very Rev. Lord Mountnorris, the recently appointed Dean of Achonry.

MR. GEORGE DAWSON has been engaged by a Political Knowledge Association in Birmingham to give two lectures in the Town-hall, on the "Papal aggression." The Rev. Brewin Grant has held a discussion on the subject with Dr. Sleight, in the presence of five thousand persons.

MR. HENRY VINCENT, after addressing large meetings in Manchester and the neighbourhood, on the subject of the day, has been similarly employed during the last week in Suffolk. He has spoken at Beccles, Bungay, Stowmarket, Eye, and other towns.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND PROPRIETARY CHAPELS.—An extraordinary correspondence between the Bishop of London and Mr. Bagshaw, the son of Mr. Bagshaw, the M.P., is published in the *Daily News* of Saturday. The Bishop having learned that Mr. Bagshaw was erecting a chapel on his property, in Paddington, wrote to say that he (the Bishop) could not license "any unconsecrated proprietary chapel," and if Mr. Bagshaw wanted it consecrated, "it will be necessary to provide an endowment, and to submit the plans to me for my approval." Mr. Bagshaw replied that he did not want it to be consecrated, but on its completion would solicit his lordship "to license to the ministry of the chapel a clergyman of long standing in the Church, and who has laboured many years in your lordship's diocese to your satisfaction." The Bishop says he cannot allow any new unconsecrated building to be opened as a chapel; he found some in his diocese, but had objected to new ones, and even "to the re-opening of some which had been closed for some time." He therefore will not license any clergyman to such a chapel. Mr. Bagshaw remonstrates—points to the want of church accommodation in the parish, to the progress of the building, and hints that "there is no law" against him. The Bishop says he shall be satisfied with an endowment of £1,000, and a small repair fund, and, perhaps, "this may be saved from the sum which you intend to lay out on the building," and, lastly, Mr. Bagshaw should have the patronage. After mature consideration, the latter abandons his project. "At what a heavy pecuniary sacrifice to myself your lordship is already informed, and with what loss to the spiritual interests of the locality, your lordship's acquaintance with the want of church accommodation which there prevails, will make it unnecessary for me to say more on the subject than I have already done." The Bishop consents to the publication of the correspondence, simply desiring to add that in two or three cases he has licensed chapels, purchased from Dissenters, "in my populous and poor neighbourhoods," with a view to their being ultimately consecrated as district churches.

"THE QUEEN AND THE DISSENTERS."—An old story under this head has been set agoing by the *Christian Journal*, and found its way into our last in its journey round the press. The Rev. S. Lillycrop, of Windsor, is kind enough to inform us that Lady Mary Fox left the palace some years since; that in the castle are two Dissenters, one of them a member of his church; and that he can affirm neither Lady Mary nor any of the household have ever shown the slightest disposition to interfere with the religious liberties of the domestics.

The Society of Friends have agreed, it is stated—we know not on what authority—for the future to pay tithes due to lay proprietors; while to such imposts, when demanded by clergymen, they will offer the same strenuous opposition they have hitherto done, and for which they have suffered so much severity.

REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.—A writer in the *Morning Chronicle* states, with the easy confidence of certain information, that Lord Ashley intends to move an address to the Crown for the exercise "of any prerogative which it may possess" to reform and purify the Church. The success of such a motion, it is further supposed, will not depend upon the Ministry. One, and the principal, feature of the reform and the purification, would be the revision of the Prayer-book; but the *modus operandum* would be "a commission issued to a select number of bishops, to inquire into any supposed irregularities, and to report on the expediency of any reforms which may be suggested." The writer comforts himself with the very reasonable hope that "the report, if it ever appear, will either recommend a wise inaction, or suggest nominal changes, which no government will attempt to effect at the risk of exciting an amount of discontent which would not necessarily reduce itself to the measure of their insignificance. The friends of the Church," it is added, "who know that it cannot accept the doctrine and dictation of a Parliament which comprises all religious opinions, and that body whose existence is generally ignored during the prevalence of sectarian dissension—the friends of the State and of the country—will unite in deprecating a confusion of civil and ecclesiastical politics which brings all temporal business to a stand-still, for the sake of maintaining a spiritual infallibility in the legislature in which no human being believes."

SALE OF THE OFFICE OF PARISH CLERK.—In a cause tried in the Court of Exchequer last week, it came out that the Rev. Mr. Beresford, formerly rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, sold the office of parish clerk for the sum of nearly £600.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKTON-ON-TES.—The following services have been held in this town, in connexion with the anniversary of the opening of the New Independent Chapel. On Sunday, January 19th, sermons were preached, morning and evening, by the Rev. Robert Macbeth, of Darlington. On the following evening, a large and respectable company assembled in the chapel school-room, to partake of tea, which the ladies of the congregation had kindly provided. After tea, the friends adjourned to the chapel, when the chair having been taken by the Rev. Chisman Beadle, and prayer offered, a selection of sacred music was performed, interspersed with addresses by the Rev. J. Caldwell (Presbyterian minister of the town); the Rev. W. Lang (Baptist); the Rev. Peter Samuel (Wesleyan); the Rev. W. Hoskin (Wesleyan Association); and by G. J. Whalley and W. Holt, Esqs. The Chairman, in his opening address, having referred to the small success which at the present time appears to attend the instrumentality of a preached gospel, in every section of the Church, and suggested the desirableness of making "A revival of Religion," the subject of the evening's addresses, each speaker readily adopted the suggestion, and gave utterance to thoughts in connexion with the subject of a practical and varied character. It was proposed that all the ministers of the town should meet together, week after week, for the express purpose of discussing the subject of a revival of religion, and adopting measures for reviving it in the town.

RE-OPENING OF BROAD-STREET CHURCH, RAMSGATE.—This place of worship, where the Rev. Mortlock Daniel ministered with much acceptance and success in years past, was re-opened by him on Sunday, Jan. 19, with every prospect of usefulness and prosperity. The attendance in the morning was good, and in the evening overflowing.

BUCKINGHAM.—The two Congregational churches of this town, after a separate existence of fifty years, have now united; and, at their unanimous call, the Rev. Samuel Bellamy, of Sheffield, is about to enter upon the pastorate.

THE LATE MRS. JUKES.—The Rev. Mr. Jukes, of the Bunyan Meeting-house, Bedford, has sustained a severe affliction in the sudden death of his wife. On Sunday morning, the 12th inst., leaning on his arm, on their way to chapel, she was smitten in a moment with death. She was interred on the 17th, in the burial-ground of the chapel, amidst manifestations from the general public of respect for her, and sympathy with her sorrowing family. Dr. Vaughan, a fellow-student with Mr. Jukes, preached for him twice on the following Sunday to crowded and deeply-moved congregations.

THE DISSENTERS OF NEWCASTLE.—The various Dissenting bodies in Newcastle seem disposed to locate themselves as near as possible to the Great Central Railway Station. A new Independent meeting-house is being erected in Clayton-street West, in place of the old one in Zion-court; the Baptist congregation, which meet in Tuthill-stairs, have purchased a site in the vicinity, at the rate of 27s. 6d. per square yard, and they will shortly commence building; one or two other congregations have been looking out, it is said, for accommodation in the same neighbourhood. — *Newcastle Journal*.

ARRIVAL OF THE REV. J. J. FREEMAN.—We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of Mr. Freeman, who reached Southampton on Monday [week], and London on Tuesday, after an absence of nearly two years, spent in visiting the Mission Stations in South Africa, Ceylon, and the Mauritius. Mr. Freeman, on the way home, paid a hasty visit to the Holy Land. We are glad to be able to report that Mr. Freeman has reached his native shores in good health. It is expected that a public meeting will be held in the course of a few days to receive from Mr. Freeman an account of his mission. — *Patriot*.

ORSETT, ESSEX.—The friends connected with the Independent Chapel here held a social tea-meeting at Orsett House, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., when the sum of £50 was collected towards liquidating the chapel debt. John Butler, Esq., of Childerditch, was in the chair; and speeches were delivered by the Rev. Thomas Joseph, of Upminster, Rev. J. Young, the pastor, Mr. Macmahie, Mr. West, and Mr. Alfred Woolfings. A good feeling pervaded the meeting, and the friends separated, it is hoped, to work "while it is day."

SPECIAL SERVICES OF CONGREGATIONALISTS OF THE WEST RIDING AT LEEDS.—A series of special services were held in Leeds during last week, attended by the ministers and deacons of the Congregational churches in the West Riding, as well as by the members of the churches in that town. The invitation was given by the ministers of Leeds, and was accepted by a great number of the ministers and officers of churches. About fifty ministers were present, including those of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Keighley, Skipton, Otley, Heckmondwike, Gomersal, Brighouse, Ovenden, Knottingley, &c. There was also a very considerable attendance of deacons. On Monday evening a devotional service was held in Salem Chapel, the Rev. W. Hudswell presiding; at which addresses were given by the Rev. G. W. Conder, Rev. H. R. Reynolds, and Rev. William Guest. On Tuesday the ministers assembled for conference, the Rev. Thomas Scates presiding; when an admirable paper was read by the Rev. Jonathan Glyde, of Bradford, and a fraternal conversation followed—the subject being chiefly ministerial piety and use-

fulness. In the evening another devotional service was held in Queen-street Chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Guest; when very interesting addresses were given by the Rev. J. D. Lorraine, the Rev. R. Skinner, and the Rev. E. Mellor. On Wednesday forenoon a general conference of ministers, deacons, and lay members of the Leeds churches took place in the school-room of Belgrave Chapel, the Rev. James Pridie presiding. Papers were read by Mr. W. Byles, of Bradford, and Mr. Joseph Batley, of Huddersfield; and a free discussion, of a very interesting character, and in the most Christian and fraternal spirit, followed, relating to the spiritual interests of the churches, and the means of increasing their piety and usefulness. In the evening the Lord's Supper was administered in East Parade Chapel, to communicants of all denominations, when the Rev. Henry Bean presided. The Rev. C. H. Bateman addressed the communicants, and the Rev. J. Glendenning addressed the spectators. The whole series of services was deeply interesting, and likely to be very useful. It was resolved, on the invitation of the ministers and deacons of Halifax, that a similar meeting should be held next year in that town.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Despatches have been received at the Admiralty from Captain Kellett, C.B., of her Majesty's ship "Herald," dated "At Sea, the 14th of October, 1850," on his return from Bhering's Straits. The "Herald" had communicated with her Majesty's ship "Plover," on the 10th of July, at Chamisso Island, where the "Plover" had passed the preceding winter. The two ships proceeded to the northward until they sighted the pack ice, when the "Herald" returned to Cape Lisburne, in quest of Captain Collinson's expedition, and on the 31st fell in with her Majesty's ship "Investigator," which had made a surprisingly short passage of twenty-six days from the Sandwich Islands. The "Herald" remained cruising off Cape Lisburne, and again fell in with the "Plover" on the 13th of August, on her return from Point Barrow, Commander Moore having coasted in his boats, and minutely examined the several inlets as far as that point from Icy Cape, without gaining any intelligence of the missing expedition. Commander Moore and his boat's crew had suffered severely from exposure to cold. Captain Kellett, having fully victualled the "Plover," ordered her to winter in Grantley Harbour (her former anchorage at Chamisso Island not being considered safe), and then returned to the southward, on his way to England.

Despatches have also been received from Captain Collinson, C.B., of her Majesty's ship "Enterprise," and Commander McClure, of her Majesty's ship "Investigator," from which the following are extracts:—

In the ensuing spring, as soon as it is practicable for travelling parties to start, I should despatch as many as the state of the crew will admit of, in different directions, each being provided with forty days' provisions, with directions to examine minutely all bays, inlets, and islands, towards the N.E., ascending occasionally some of the highest points of land, so as to be enabled to obtain extended views, being particularly cautious in their advance to observe any indication of a break-up in the ice, so that their return to the ship may be effected without hazard, even before the expenditure of their provisions would otherwise render it necessary.

Supposing the parties to have returned without obtaining any clue of the absent ships, and the vessel liberated about the 1st of August, my object would then be to push on towards Wellington Inlet, assuming that that channel communicates with the Polar Sea, and search both its shores, unless in so doing some indication should be met with to show that parties from any of Captain Austin's vessels had previously done so, when I should return, and endeavour to penetrate in the direction of Jones's Sound, carefully examining every place that was practicable. Sir, should our efforts to reach this point be successful, and in the route no traces are discernible of the long missing expedition, I should not then be enabled longer to divest myself of the feelings, painful as it must be to arrive at such a conclusion, that all human aid would then be perfectly unavailing; and, therefore, under such a conviction, I would think it my duty, if possible, to return to England, or, at all events, endeavour to reach some port that would insure that object upon the following year.

In the event of this being our last communication, I would request you to assure their lordships that no apprehension whatever need be entertained of our safety until the autumn of 1854, as we have on board three years of all species of provision, commencing from the 1st of September proximo, which, without much deprivation, may be made to extend a period of four years; as, moreover, whatever is killed by hunting parties I intend to issue in lieu of the usual rations, which will still further protract our resources.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the good effects of the fruit and vegetables (a large quantity of which we took on board at Oahou) are very perceptible in the increased vigour of the men, who at this moment are in an excellent condition as it is possible to desire, and evince a spirit of confidence and cheerfulness of disposition which are beyond all appreciation.

IMPORTANT MEASURE FOR SCOTLAND.—We learn, from a source on which we can rely, that it is intended, soon after the meeting of Parliament, to introduce an Encumbered Estates Act for Scotland. Such a measure is most urgently needed in that country, and should it be of a sufficiently liberal character, it will be productive of incalculable advantage to the people on the other side of the Tweed. Some of the most valuable and extensive estates in Scotland have been so heavily encumbered for generations, as to prove a source of inexpressible embarrassment both to landlords and tenants.—*Morning Advertiser.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have received the accompanying letter from Jamaica from my brother-in-law, one of the Baptist missionaries residing there. Its heart-rending details are a sufficient plea for immediate aid, without any words of mine. Knowing, as I do, the condition of the island, commercially and religiously, I tremble for our mission churches there: if the men who know the negro character, and are confided in by the people on account of this knowledge, are compelled to leave, it will be a heavy blow and sad discouragement. Some immediate relief is needed: and though I see the Bishop of Jamaica has commenced a most unsectarian movement for meeting present want; and the Baptist Missionary Society have also resolved on assisting: yet I am sure, however much is raised, it will be little enough to meet such a calamitous state of things as now exists. The stations of the London Missionary Society are also suffering greatly, and any aid entrusted to my care will be equally distributed between the missionaries of the Baptist and London Missionary Societies.

By the 15th of February mail I hope that I shall be in a position to send some relief: even then it will be too late to reach the case of many.

Your publication of this appeal will serve others, besides, dear sir, yours truly,

W. G. BARRETT.

Royston, Herts, January 25, 1851.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 26th, 1850.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Long ere this reaches you the melancholy tidings of the awful ravages which cholera has made, and is still making in this island, must be known to you. Up to ten o'clock this morning, the total number of deaths from the commencement, four weeks ago, in this small town, with a population of 6,400, has been 705.

For five days after its first appearance, few cases occurred; but all at once it broke out with the utmost violence, and thirty, forty, fifty, and as many as sixty-four, died every day. Since Saturday last, the deaths have been twenty-four and twenty-six per day; the disease is still prevailing, but in a milder form. In other parts of the parish, the mortality bears a proportion to that in the town. At Latium estate, near Mr. Dendy's residence, one-half of the people have perished. There were two villages on the property; one is completely depopulated. Attorney, overseer, and bookkeepers left the estate at the first appearance of the distemper, and no medical aid was near. For three weeks I have done nothing but attend to the sick, the dying, and the dead: the ministers had each his respective district, and acted under the direction of medical gentlemen. But for the efforts of gentlemen in connexion with the doctors, five in number, and, under the blessing of God, the pestilence would have wrought greater devastation than it has done. In St. Ann's Bay, one-third of the population has been carried off. I cannot, at present, give any account of the number of recoveries in this town, but I may state that there have been a large number.

It would baffle the pen of any one to describe the scenes of suffering, of poverty, of wretchedness, and of wickedness which have been presented to the eyes of the visitors during these four weeks. Multitudes had not a rag to cover them, nor the means of procuring nourishment for the space of one day. They had to be supplied with covering and with food, their clothes were all they possessed. Professors of religion, with a few exceptions, were in the same state, although strong efforts had been made previous to the appearance of the malady to arouse them to a sense of the approaching danger. For some time the care of seven orphans had rested with Mrs. Reid, and she has been as busily employed as I have been. An effort is being made to provide refuge for orphans and destitute children in this town. Poor Jamaica! the land of my adoption, what shall become of thee?—what shall the end be? Previous to the breaking-out of this direful scourge, the cause of Christ was rapidly declining; and six Baptist ministers were preparing to leave the country; what now will be the state of matters in the churches?

Since my settlement here I have just managed, through dint of hard work, to obtain from month to month the necessities of life; but the prevalence of the disease has brought me to a stand, and I have parted with the last shilling I have in this world.

Sabbath week last was the day for the administration of the Lord's Supper, and the period, too, for the collection of funds, but instead of twelve pounds, which, in ordinary circumstances, I should have received, the whole amount obtained was four pounds. Eight members who sat down at the Supper, then, were during the following week conveyed to the silent grave. Twenty-eight in all of members living in the town have died of cholera, and some of these the best of the people. I have not yet ascertained the number in the country who have died, but they cannot be fewer than fifty, exclusive of hearers, in town and country.

I now write in this, the season of my calamity, in the hope that some of God's people may be disposed to assist myself and fellow-labourers in this land of darkness and death. I do sincerely desire to continue here and to do the work of the Lord, and I fervently pray that God may open the hearts of good persons at Royston and other places, to send relief to the brethren suffering in Jamaica. Mr. Dendy has suggested that, perhaps, you would be so kind as to address an appeal to the British Churches through the columns of the *Patriot*, the *Nonconformist*, and the *Banner*. Do, my dear brethren, plead hard for your brethren in affliction, and Jehovah may make you the saviour of the churches here, and the bearer of relief to those whom you love. It will not do longer for the British Churches to turn a deaf ear to the calls for help addressed to them from this land. There are many good men and true here who have long laboured for the salvation of this people, and they cannot be left without the bread that perisheth without damaging the

churches at home. Remember the words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, "Brethren, I do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed upon the churches of Macedonia," and the blessings of them who are ready to perish will come upon you.

I remain, dear brother,

Yours affectionately,
JAMES REID.

THE LONDON DISSENTING MINISTERS, AND THE ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you have the kindness to insert the enclosed in your next number? It was sent to the *Patriot* on the 17th, and as three numbers have since appeared without its insertion, I presume it does not suit the editor's purpose to publish it.

I am, dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIE.

Aldermanbury Postern Chapel,
January 28th, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to see, by the *Patriot* of yesterday, the stress which you place upon the resolutions passed by the meeting represented by the Rev. Dr. Leifchild and R. Redpath, who waited upon the Secretary of State in relation to the Papal aggression. Whilst I do not question the legal validity of those resolutions, I think you much over-rate the amount of opinion which they represent. You would not, I am sure, wish to mislead the public mind; hence, I, who was present at the first meeting, and who have been made acquainted with the proceedings of the second, beg to submit the following facts:—

First, the attendance, even at the larger of those meetings, was a considerable minority of the body of the London ministers.

Secondly, the brethren were by no means unanimous as to whether there should be any movement at all on the subject. In fact, an amendment was moved by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, and seconded by the Rev. D. Thomas, of Stockwell, to the effect, that no such resolutions as those which have appeared should be passed. Several brethren supported the amendment, and deprecated everything like appeal to the Throne or the Legislature, as inconsistent with the distinctive principles of Nonconformity.

Thirdly, at the latter meeting, where the resolutions were actually passed, the members gradually withdrew before any definite decision had been arrived at; so that, in fact, the resolutions which are reported in your journal, as expressing the opinion of the Three Denominations, are really nothing more than an expression of the opinion of a very small number—not amounting, I believe, to nearly twenty.

I trust you will courteously give insertion to this letter, in justice to a large number of ministers who cannot sympathize in the views of the afore-mentioned resolutions. Allow me to say in conclusion, that the brethren who hold the contrary views should not, I think, be classed among the abettors of Popery; but, on the contrary, among the most determined, consistent, and effective antagonists to the Papacy, under whatever aspect it may assume.

I am, dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIE.

Aldermanbury-Postern Chapel, Jan. 17, 1851.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—When I recognised that sentence in the Queen's answer to the University of Oxford, which recommended "the Sacred Scriptures" as the only true defence against Popery, I ventured to suggest to you, that this sentiment pointed directly to the Bible monopoly. I had no idea the question was one which could excite irritation in any mind, however petulant—in any class of Protestants—and still less, in any denomination of Dissenters.

But from a paragraph in the *Patriot*, of the 16th inst., sent me to day, I find I was mistaken, and, moreover, that our old friend is still the same politic waiter on Providence, as in the bygone days of "Anti-church-rate Associations" and "Religious Freedom Societies"—while I infer from his vexed paragraph in that paper, on this subject, that it is exciting more interest than I anticipated; for I know of old the tactics of the *Patriot*—how he ignores such a movement while he doubts its success, and with what grave pretensions—nay, with even patronizing kindness—he sets his shoulder to the wheel when others have helped it clean out of the mire. The attempt to liberate the Bible from monopoly has met with every species of opposition. When Bibles were three times their present price, and it was alleged they might be produced by free-traders at three-quarters of the price then charged, this was denounced as factious or insane. The *Times* repudiated all desire to see Bibles made so cheap that the infidel should use them for waste paper; and now the *Patriot* faintly doubts whether they could in any way be procured more cheaply than from a monopolist.

Ten years ago the *Patriot* permitted itself to be a vehicle of the same false principle, and allowed noisy correspondent to set up a shout of "Long life to the monopolist," for his services in cheapening the word of God! The *Patriot* speaks of the patent being virtually abolished. Can any one say what this virtual abolition means? The Queen's printer retains his patent untouched—he, alone, besides the two universities, can print Bibles; and his patent provides no more security than it ever did for correctness. It is still a naked monopoly, such as the people of England would not endure in the commonest article of domestic use.

It is quite true that the abolition of the Scottish patent, and the immediate reduction of price there, has reacted, to a large extent, on the prices here; but we have all too much experience to accept at the hands of the *Patriot* a doubt whether a person enjoying a patent, and beyond the fear of competition, offers the best security for the cheapness of the article he produces.

I cannot give any such reply as would satisfy the *Patriot* to his inquiry, by whose pen the Bible monopoly was virtually abolished. I have already shown that it is not abolished, either virtually or otherwise; but I can state, with abundant evidence at my back, that the *Patriot* had the least possible share in aiding the original movement against the monopoly, or in reducing the prices to their present rate.

"The celebrated letters," for which it had the effron-

tery to claim all credit in this work, were not even commenced until nearly two years after the Scottish patent had ceased, and when under the competition of Scottish printers, and even of the English monopolist in the Scottish market, prices were tumbling rapidly to their present rate.

The value of the *Patriot's* services to any cause, was well illustrated in the results of its two pet societies, the Anti-church-rate Association, and the Religious Freedom Society, and were rightly measured in the following extract from a letter by Mr. Hume:—

"You ask me what assistance the London committee-men, on the part of Dissenters, received towards the abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland, to effect which I laboured for seven years? My answer is short—I never received any, that I can recollect, either directly or indirectly."

Bungay, Jan. 21, 1851.

JOHN CHILDS.

VINDICATION OF DR. THOMSON.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your paper of January 1, on the "Monopoly of the Scriptures," signed "Abraham Tucker," containing insinuations regarding Dr. Thomson's motives and measures fitted to have a prejudicial effect on the present movement in England, in favour of the testimonial to the venerable emancipator of the English Bible. Your readers are probably aware that, on Friday, the 3rd of January, Dr. Thomson was seized with paralysis in the right arm and limb, which has rendered him unable to stand or write; so that nothing can be mentioned to him, tending in the least degree to produce agitation. He is recovering gradually, but very slowly, and of course, could not be made aware of the existence of this letter; but I submitted it to the acting part of the committee in this town on behalf of the Thomson testimonial, consisting of individuals from various denominations, and they requested me to furnish the present reply.

Mr. Tucker says, "I give all praise to Mr. Childs for the abolition of the Scotch monopoly, and the great benefit which resulted to England, in the consequent reduction of price here." No one moderately acquainted with the subject, denies that great praise is due to Mr. Childs, but to say that he abolished the Scotch monopoly is as absurd as it is false. He was not even mainly instrumental in gaining this great boon. Dr. Lee, Mr. Childs, Dr. Thomson, Lord Murray, Messrs. Hume, Wallace, and Chalmers, had each a considerable share in the work. A remarkably candid statement of the labours and honours of his coadjutors is given by Dr. Thomson in a large pamphlet entitled, "The Bible Monopoly," published by Mr. Snow, in 1840, 8vo, pp. 92. In the realizing of the results of free-trade in Bibles, the public owe much to the energy and eloquence of Dr. Campbell.

The Scotch patent was to expire in 1839, and Dr. Thomson, through the influence of Mr. Childs, was summoned, in 1837, before the Committee of the House of Commons, formed in 1831, and re-organized in 1837; and he was the only minister from Scotland who gave evidence before that committee in 1837. Now, in their published report, presented to Parliament, they founded their recommendation, that "the Queen's printer's patent in Scotland should not be renewed," on "the evidence before the committee of 1837," and also from the reports of previous committees. After this, a strong effort was made by the St. Andrew's professors to obtain a renewal of the patent in favour of the Scotch Universities; and the Government seemed inclined to adopt the plan proposed. When Dr. Thomson heard of this he was in Edinburgh, and he immediately set off for London, prepared a memorial, which was signed by himself and Dr. King, of Glasgow, then in London, and presented to the Government. Dr. Thomson contested the point single-handed with this influential party, answered their arguments, rectified some of their erring statements, and gained a triumph over them. I have heard Dr. King bear testimony to the signal service rendered by Dr. Thomson at this important juncture. Had the patent been renewed in favour of the Universities, the public would have received no benefit from the change.

But Mr. Childs himself has borne ample testimony to Dr. Thomson's great merits. In a published letter, dated November 26, 1844, read at a public dinner in honour of Dr. Thomson, he calls him "my valued friend—the man who has done so much to free the word of God from the unholy shackles of monopoly. As one (he adds) who, more than any other person in England and Scotland, has witnessed, and can appreciate, the earnest and laborious faithfulness which he has given to this work, I deem it no less a duty than a privilege to add to your festivities my sense of gratitude and affection to your guest, for the untiring, intelligent, and effective efforts he was always ready to make when any step could be taken towards the accomplishment of the great work which has, more than any other, led to the present extensive circulation of the Scriptures. It was not possible that any man could become a party to the abolition of such an evil as the Bible monopoly without raising up many enemies; it was to be expected that those who profited by the injustice should use the power so gained unjustly to defame and vilify any who attacked their profits, while persons opposed to the light the gospel gives, were sure to be opponents; but hosts of enemies have also been found where they were least to have been expected."

Mr. Tucker hints that Dr. Thomson has attempted "to unite worldly profit with pious profession." Certainly no one will blame him for an excess of charity in this avowal. But Dr. Thomson well deserved a testimonial, by his efforts to obtain the abolition of the monopoly, long before the printing establishment existed at Coldstream. No plausible ground for the imputation of mercenary motives existed prior to the origin of the Coldstream establishment; and I have seen a correspondence, which may yet be published, from which it appears that this establishment originated with a wealthy gentleman, in no way related to Dr. Thomson or his family. Dr. Thomson asked the assistance of his own relatives when that gentleman withdrew, but he was never a partner of the Free Bible Press Company, and he became involved only by lending money to the concern when in difficulty. Had the affair succeeded, the benefit would have come to his relatives, or rather to the public generally, and not to him. Of the perfect purity of his motives I cannot for a moment doubt.

Mr. Tucker would have us believe that the proposed

testimonial is entirely "for eleemosynary compensation" for loss incurred by "a mere trading speculation." He ought to know, however, that the proposal for a testimonial originated in 1846, long before the breaking-up of the Free Bible Press, when, indeed, the operations of that company were still prosperous, and that those who advocate the cause still found their appeals on his efforts to obtain the abolition of the monopoly.

I might add many other testimonies, from competent judges, in favour of Dr. Thomson's claims, but it would be at the hazard of excluding this letter on the ground of its length. As you inserted the attack, I claim, as a matter of justice, that you insert this brief reply. I must be permitted to quote a single sentence from a published letter by Lord Murray—no mean judge. "I think," says his lordship, "that Dr. Thomson has the strongest possible claim upon all persons who are zealous for the diffusion of the Scriptures in the Authorized Version, and I hope that his case will receive the most favourable consideration from all his countrymen, and that his claims will be generously responded to by widely-spread contributions from all classes. I had occasion when I was chairman of the committee which reported against the monopoly of printing the Scriptures in Scotland, to be fully acquainted with Dr. Thomson's extensive knowledge and great zeal in that cause."

Dr. Thomson's present situation—aged and afflicted, amid the depression of temporal reverses—presents the strongest possible argument for immediate action in his favour on the part of all his friends. Their sympathy will be especially cheering to him amid the feebleness and depression which characterises the peculiar kind of affliction that now darkens the evening of his days.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

PETER MEARNS,
Chairman of the Committee.

Coldstream, Jan. 14, 1851.

SHORT WEIGHT IN COALS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The flagrant case of short weight in coals reported in your paper of the 22nd inst., together with the steps that have been taken by members of the Coal-Merchants' Society, have at last fairly brought this matter before the public; but it requires "line upon line, precept upon precept," in order to put an end to this iniquitous system. Will you, therefore, permit me to furnish your readers with a few hints for their guidance—those, at least, who may wish to satisfy themselves of the honesty of their coal-merchants?

Have your cellars measured: a ton of coals occupies a space of about 62 cubic feet. A sack of coals ought to weigh 224 pounds, *exclusive of the sack*. See that the scales, and also the weights, properly balance, by placing two of the four half-hundredweights on either side of the scale: there is no security in allowing any other than a proper balance machine to be used. Select the sacks to be weighed; and as small sacks are frequently used, which are made to contain only 14 cwt., do not be deceived because they appear quite full. Have a witness, who should write down the exact weight of each sack (if a policeman, so much the better, as he will prevent the not uncommon practice of the carman's driving away). Do not believe that he has *ricked* his back, even if he swears to it; and if he breaks the machine (a common trick), send to the nearest police-station for another. And last, though not least, do not leave the matter to your servants or butler, unless you wish to be defeated. I heard of a nobleman a few days since who inquired of his coachman whether he could not afford to allow his coachman more than 5 per cent.

Every man owes a duty to the public as well as to himself. You may consider that you owe nothing to the coal-merchant; you may disregard his advice, if not worse; but bear in mind, that all his efforts to serve you, and redeem his trade from the disrepute attached to it, can only be done by your assistance and co-operation. If the above recommendations should be adopted, the public will soon discover to what an extent this fraudulent system has been carried.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A COAL-MERCHANT.

P.S.—I enclose my name and address.

METROPOLITAN MORTALITY.—From an interesting and elaborate report on the mortality in London for the past year by Mr. B. Smith, in the *Medical Times*, it appears that the estimated population of the metropolis for 1849 was 1,032,630 males, and 1,173,446 females, making a total of 2,206,076. Of this number the mortality in 1850 has been in the gross 48,579, or 1 death in 45 of the population. Of these the deaths of males were 24,449, and of females 24,130, being a proportion of 1 in 42 of the former, and of 1 in 48 of the latter. The mortality among specified ages have been from the age of 0 to 15, 21,371, or 1 in 27 of the population at that age by the Census of 1841; from the age of 15 to 60, 16,365, or 1 in 84; and from 60 and upwards, 10,582, or 1 in 11 of those living at that period of life. The season of the year as affecting the mortality will be seen from the following statement, and in comparison with it that of 1849:—

	In 1850.	In 1849.
First quarter	13,219	15,438
Second quarter	11,238	13,608
Third quarter	11,578	27,109
Fourth quarter	12,544	12,877

The effect of the whole amount of mortality on the population must be viewed in connexion with the births during the same period. The increase of population in 1849 only amounted to 4,230, the average for the ten previous years being about 13,000; the births, however, in 1850, have amounted to 75,317, the highest number ever before exhibited; and deducting from them the total mortality, it appears that the population in 1850 has increased to the extent of 26,738, being 6,000 over the increase for 1846, the largest increase until 1850. As respects sex, it appears that 291 more males have been born than females, and that the deaths have also been greater among males by 319, making a difference in the year between the sexes of only 28 in favour of females.

IRELAND.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN gave his inaugural banquet yesterday week in the Mansion-house. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, and all the leading officials, nobility, and gentry present in Dublin, were among the guests at the banquet. The usual loyal toasts having been given, the Lord Mayor rose and proposed the "Health of his Excellency," coupled with "Prosperity to Ireland." His Excellency, in returning thanks, said, "I consider, gentlemen, that this night we record—we celebrate—the principle of purity of election. Never was it better illustrated, nor upon a larger scale, than at the recent municipal elections [hear, hear]—and connected—if I may without presumption so speak—connected as I feel myself with this city—anxious as I am for all that concerns the honour and welfare of its citizens, I do rejoice that it should have been the good fortune of Dublin to set an example which other cities and other constituencies will agree in admiring, and will, I trust, not neglect to imitate [applause]. Generally, throughout the country, I trust that the tide has turned, and that the termination of the disasters which for five years have fallen so heavily upon Ireland has been hailed by increased energy and exertion on the part of all classes of the community. For myself, individually, permit me only to add, that knowing as I do how boundless are the resources of this country, and feeling confident as I feel in its future destinies, I can with truth say that, whether in or out of office, my endeavour—my humble endeavour—will be to serve Ireland, and the object nearest my heart will be her welfare and prosperity" [loud applause]. After some other toasts had been given, his Excellency again rose and proposed the toast of "the Lord Mayor." He referred to the Exhibition, and the probability of foreigners attracted by it visiting Ireland, where, by witnessing, as he had done, the splendid establishment of the Lord Mayor, they would trace up to its source the universal fame that the name of Guinness had so justly attained [applause]. The Archbishop of Dublin, in returning thanks, said that he spoke in the name, not only of himself but also of the clergy of Dublin generally, when he said that it was most gratifying to them to obtain the good opinion of their fellow-citizens of all denominations [hear]. Though he differed from most of his clergy in being an Englishman, he challenged all Ireland to produce any person who had the interests of the country more sincerely at heart than himself ["hear," and cheers]. He had never allowed himself to feel as an Englishman distinguished from Irishmen; on the contrary, he always felt as a member of the United Kingdom, and as a person who was convinced that the truest interests of all men on both sides of the Channel were promoted by a complete union and close harmonious relationship between both branches of the empire [hear, hear]. The health of Archbishop Murray was subsequently given and responded to in his absence by the very Rev. Dr. Meyler.

THE TENANT LEAGUE held a great meeting on Thursday, in the Music-hall, Dublin. Mr. P. Lalor, of Tinnakill, was in the chair. Reports on "finance," "organization," and "a bill to be laid before Parliament," and one or two other subjects, which had received the sanction of the council, were presented and unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Archdeacon Fitzgerald, of Limerick, Rev. T. McCullagh, Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Mr. Cahill, of Mullinahone, Rev. Mr. M'Creehy, Rev. Dr. Kearney, P.P., Rev. Mr. Kinnaird, Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Archdeacon O'Shee, and Rev. Mr. Rintoul, Presbyterian clergyman.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—Numerous meetings are being held, and associations organized, to promote the cultivation of flax; which, from recent discoveries, is expected to be extensively used as a substitute for cotton.

THE LAW OF PATENTS.—The Attorney-General, with the consent and concurrence of the Solicitor-General, has given notice that henceforth:—1. Every outline description and drawing deposited with the Attorney and Solicitor-General must be signed and dated by the person applying for the patent, or by his agent. 2. Every person who shall have deposited an outline description or drawing of his invention shall be at liberty, at any time previously to the enrolment of the specification, to cancel any portion of such outline description or drawing; and, for this purpose, to deposit a fresh outline description or drawing of his invention, omitting the cancelled part. 3. Every person who shall have entered a *caveat* against the granting of any patent, and shall, upon the hearing of his opposition, induce the Attorney or Solicitor-General not to make any report upon the application for the patent, shall deposit with the Attorney or Solicitor-General an outline description or drawing of his invention, in respect of which he opposes the granting of the said patent, such outline description or drawing to be approved by the Attorney or Solicitor-General. 4. After the specification shall have been enrolled, any person shall be at liberty, on the production of a certificate of the enrolment, or after two days' notice and payment of 1s., to inspect the outline description or drawing so deposited with the Attorney or Solicitor-General, as aforesaid, of the invention, in respect of which the specification shall have been so enrolled as aforesaid, and any person shall be at liberty to obtain an office copy or such outline description from the office of the Attorney or Solicitor-General, on payment of the accustomed charges.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION.

Mr. Paxton, the now celebrated architect of the Industrial Palace, has addressed to Lord John Russell the following letter, on the question of next importance—the terms of admission:—

MY LORD,—Within a few days the structure designed to receive the contributions of the world's industry will be completed. The question now arises as to the mode of admission of the world's people; and it is upon this important subject that I now claim the liberty of addressing you.

Shall admission be taxed by payment, or shall it be free?

Each mode has its difficulties; but, after an anxious consideration of the matter, it is my conviction that free entry will be at once more simply practicable, and more in harmony with the enlarged and enlightened purpose of the Exhibition.

There are no less than 7,000 exhibitors. Surely no tax should be levied upon them or their families for the right of visiting an exhibition to the staple of which they have themselves contributed. And I am further confirmed in my belief of the practicability and wisdom of free entrance—to be modified as I shall hereafter propose—by the unanimous and hearty opinion of very many of the most influential members of the city of London.

The Royal Commissioners have incurred a large debt—a debt that must be liquidated. And it is to be feared that a too anxious sense of this obligation may induce the levying of a rate of entry that shall, to the million, amount to a prohibition.

I have, therefore, to propose that, for the first fortnight of the Exhibition, admission shall be, in every case, by payment; and, further, that one day in the week (and for many reasons I should select Wednesday) shall, for the whole term of the Exhibition, be reserved for the higher classes of all nations who may prefer to pay for the exclusive privilege of admission, rather than encounter the inconvenience of a crowd. With these exceptions that the entrance shall be entirely free.

The sum taken during the first fortnight, and on the one day of each week, would, no doubt, be very considerable, nevertheless, a large deficit would remain onerous upon the Royal Commissioners. This deficit I am emboldened to solicit your Lordship to meet by a Parliamentary grant. And this solicitation I make the more readily from the belief that from the very fact of the Exhibition a large addition will accrue to the revenue of the country—an addition, it is calculated upon trustworthy authority, of upwards of £2,000,000. Now, of these £2,000,000, how small the item required to throw open the doors of the world's Exhibition to the world's citizens.

When the subject of the Exhibition was brought before Parliament last year it was very properly dealt with; for, as everything was then in a state of uncertainty as to the future, had Government interfered the whole matter must have passed into their own hands. The case at present is entirely altered; the building is nearly finished, and will shortly be ready for the reception of the world's wares; and the great difficulty at this moment is to find space for the vast quantity of articles likely to be sent.

We have invited all the nations of the earth to a friendly competition of skill; to this invitation many have heartily responded. We have also invited the whole family of man to come and participate in the first banquet the world has ever dedicated to peaceful industry and to intellectual triumphs. An event so pregnant with high and humanizing good to all mankind should be informed with the most liberal, with a purely cosmopolitan spirit. If it be otherwise—if at the very threshold of the building dedicated to this industrial banquet, a tax be laid upon those who would partake of its beneficial influences—a banquet, moreover, to which thousands of the payers have contributed—the whole purpose of the Exhibition will forego a grace which otherwise would endow it with a crowning lustre.

Several foreign governments have voted considerable sums to aid their people in the object of the Exhibition; and I know that already in France and Germany the idea of payment (for foreigners are especially accustomed to gratuitous entry into all national buildings) has been canvassed in a spirit which, as an Englishman, I feel to be a reproach to my country. It is this reproach, my Lord, that I beg of you, by the consent of Parliament, to put away from us.

But not alone for the stranger do I ask for free admission. I ask it for the large body of our own working classes—for those men whose skill, whose industry will, I doubt not, be triumphantly represented at the forthcoming congress of labour. Thousands of these men—the sinews of the land—are at this hour depriving themselves of many little household comforts to enable them to visit London; and the inevitable cost of such a visit should not be increased by a further tax. Therefore, I ask for the working men of England a free entry into the structure dedicated to the world's industry—free as the light that pervades it.

Again, such will be the magnitude of the Exhibition, that no one, two, or three visits will suffice to the knowledge of its manifold objects. This will be made sufficiently obvious, when it is known that to make merely the circuit of the tables will be to make a journey of no less than twenty miles. Hence, with paid admission the visitor will be tempted to spend a day, when otherwise he would at various visits occupy but a few hours. There would, in the gratuitous admission, be a flowing stream of people, if I may use the figure; whereas, with exacted payment, visitors will become fixtures from morning till night.

I might, my Lord, dilate upon this subject; but I hope that I have said sufficient to obtain of your Lordship a patriotic consideration of the question—shall the Exhibition of the world's industry be free to those whom England invites to meet in generous rivalry? or, shall we send forth invitations, and then tax our guests?

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH PAXTON.

Exhibition Building, Hyde-park, Jan. 22.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.—Some misapprehension having arisen, both in the British and foreign newspapers, tending to lead exhibitors to

suppose that the opening the Exhibition will be postponed, the Executive Committee have announced that the period originally fixed upon, viz., May 1st, will be absolutely and rigidly adhered to; that no goods will be received beyond the appointed date, except such articles as would really suffer from exposure to the light, air, &c., and that no visitors will be admitted after Monday next, February 3rd.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF ARTICLES.—It has been settled by the Executive Committee to arrange the productions of foreign countries in separate and distinct nations, their place in the building being assigned according to their respective latitudes—a mode as unique as it is calculated to prove interesting to the visitor. Treating the building in this manner, the transept, being about the centre of the building, will be considered as the equator, and in its vicinity will be exhibited the productions of India, China, Arabia, Persia, Turkey, and of the tropics. The productions of the most northern latitudes will occupy the extremities of the building. A visitor entering the building at the eastern extremity will find himself among the productions of the United States, and will then pass on to Russia and the northern countries, to France, Germany, Italy, and the southern latitudes, till he arrives at the productions of Egypt, Arabia, China, Persia, and the tropical countries. Crossing the transept, he will leave behind the productions of foreign nations, and enter into the western portion of the building, devoted to England and her colonies. The productions of India, Ceylon, and other of our tropical colonial possessions, will occupy the space nearest the transept, and Canada the western extremity of the building; the remaining portions being occupied by the productions of the United Kingdom. The whole of the machinery in motion will occupy a portion of the north-western extremity of the building.

PRIZE ESSAYS BY WORKING MEN.—The best essay for the prize of £5, offered by T. R. Bridson, Esq., the Chairman of the Bolton Mechanics' Institution, for the best essay, to be written by a working man, on the subject of "The Advantages to be derived by the Working Men from a Visit to the Exhibition of 1861," has been written by William W. Pickavance, hand-loom weaver, of Bolton, whose weekly earnings do not exceed 10s. to 12s. a week. The essay by Thomas Briggs, millwright, of Bolton, had a prize of similar amount awarded.

GUIDES AND INTERPRETERS.—A meeting has been held for the purpose of arranging the establishment of a general registration-office for interpreters and guides for the foreign visitors during the Exhibition—such guides to be paid, when employed, a fixed sum per diem, a slight additional per centage being charged to the visitors requiring their services. After a short discussion, the general principles of the plan were approved, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

It is said to be the intention of Government to surround the metropolis, during the Exhibition, with 30,000 soldiers; but the statement is unlikely.

The mosaic establishment of the Vatican will be represented in the Exhibition in a manner worthy of its fame, by a half figure of St. John the Baptist, copied from Guercino's celebrated picture, and executed in fine mosaic by the artist Castellini, one of the expertest workmen in the government studio. The exquisite colouring, the fine expression, and real artistic feeling of this production, the work of some years, will place it beyond the competition of any similar piece which the Exhibition may afford. It is now exposed to public criticism in the sacristy of St. Peter's Church for a few days previous to being embarked for its destination. In the line of landscape and fanciful compositions in mosaic, the Chevalier Barberi and Signor Boschetti will send some works of first-rate excellence. It is also reported that the Government intends to send the twelve exquisite camei, engraved by the Chevalier Girometti on oriental gems, for which Pope Gregory gave 8,000 dollars, and which are now in the Vatican library. They would certainly be unrivalled in the Exhibition.—*Daily News*.

Respecting distinguished foreigners intending to be present, rumours have abounded. The Emperor of Russia was said to have engaged the Star and Garter, Richmond; but that the proprietor has contradicted. Louis Napoleon is reported to have said: "My position is singular: two years and a half since, I was forbidden to enter France—now, to leave it."

THE WINDOW-TAX AGITATION is kept up vigorously by the City parishes, assisted by Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Wakley, M.P.

THE INEVITABLY UNWASHED.—"A soapmaker," writing to the *Times* on behalf of his heavily-excised commodity, makes out that there must really be an "unwashed" class among us, or that soap must be largely enjoyed untaxed. The population of Great Britain is about 20,750,000. The quantity of soap made for home consumption, by the last official account, was 156,254,000 lb. The consumption of soap in the workhouses is 10 lb. per head per annum; the allowance to convicts in prison is 11 lb. The average quantity used annually in Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, is 11 lb. to 12 lb. each person. Suppose that one-fifth of the people of Great Britain are superior in cleanliness to those in the workhouses, and use 15 lb. of soap annually, and that one-half of the population use the workhouse allowance of 10 lb. each; then 4,000,000 persons at 15 lb. is 60,000,000 lb., and 10,000,000 persons at 10 lb. is 100,000,000; together, 160,000,000 lb., which is more than the whole quantity made in the kingdom, and the remainder, viz., 6,750,000 persons, represent the number of the "unwashed."

MR. COBDEN ON NATIONAL EDUCATION AND THE NEW MANCHESTER SCHEME.

The National Public School Association held its first "annual meeting" (as an association) at Manchester, on Wednesday evening. There was a very large attendance, and the leaders of the movement took up a tone almost of exultation. The Chairman (Mr. A. Henry, M.P.) made the encouraging statement, that the subscriptions during the past year have been nearly three times as large as last year; men of influence from every party and sect were joining them; numerous important towns had pronounced in their favour; and now, in Manchester itself, "another party, which he would not call a rival or opposition party, was paying homage to our scheme," by adopting its features of local rates and local management. Mr. Cobden moved a resolution which specifically expressed avowed this exhilarated feeling:—

That the present aspect of the education question gives high testimony to the value of the efforts of this association, and promises a complete and speedy triumph.

The new movement adopted the leading principle of local rating, and made every provision for the separation of religion from secular instruction: it therefore virtually took up the ground which he and his friends had felt themselves compelled to occupy. He had no repugnance to, but the strongest conviction of the hopelessness of, a union of secular and religious instruction in a national plan: he had been obliged to take refuge in this, "a remote haven for educationalists of the secular system," in sheer despair of finding any other. There was no novelty in the plea now brought forward; it was simply a surrender, or rather an advance, on the part of gentlemen hitherto opposed to or standing aloof from them.

It is merely a proposal to transfer to Manchester as a theatre, the contest which has hitherto been going on in the House of Commons and the Government [hear]. It is, in fact, a proposal by which everybody shall be called upon to pay for the religious teachings of everybody else. There is this novelty, certainly, that for the first time a body of Churchmen have themselves come forward and recommended that all religious denominations shall be allowed to receive the public money for the teaching of their catechisms and creeds. That is a novelty, because hitherto, although the Church body have themselves been in favour of endowments for one particular sect, if I may be allowed to call it a sect, in the Church, it has not hitherto been an active promoter of any system which shall recognise the right of any other religious body to receive the public money for that purpose [hear, hear]. But this does not alter the character of the opposition of those who have opposed the Minutes of Council and the Government grants in promoting national education. How, then, are we to escape the difficulty which we have hitherto encountered in the religious question? There are but two principles upon which you can carry on an educational system in this or any other country with the slightest approximation to success. The one is, to frame your plan (if you intend to include religion) so as to pay for the teaching of all religious creeds; or you must adopt the secular system, and leave religion to voluntary effort [hear hear]. I must say that I question whether the gentlemen who have so far advocated this new system as to attend in person to hear it proposed, have fully considered its ultimate scope, and what must be its results if it be carried out with anything like fairness. For it amounts to this—that you shall pay from the public rates of this city the money for educating children in the Church schools, where, independently of the secular instruction they shall receive, they shall also be taught the Church Catechism; and to Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, the same system shall be applied, by which, besides the secular instruction which shall be enforced, they shall be allowed to teach their various creeds or catechisms. But there is a large body in Manchester and Salford, lying in the very lowest stratum of society, whose education ought to be embraced in any plan, or the plan is worse than a mere pretence, for it must be fraught with downright injustice and neglect of the most necessitous portions of the community; namely, the Roman Catholic population of Manchester and Salford—that population which was described in a pamphlet written some fourteen years ago by Dr. Kaye (now Sir Kaye Shuttleworth), as "comprising 60,000 or 70,000 Irish, all Roman Catholics, who have imported into the city a great deal of that barbarism which has unfortunately characterised the country from which they come." Any system which does not embrace that portion of the population cannot be tolerated for a moment [hear]. Therefore, I say that the proposal of the Church party must mean that money shall be paid out of the public rates to provide schooling for the whole of those Roman Catholic children, and that besides secular instruction, they shall be taught their own catechisms and be permitted to observe their own religious ceremonies precisely in the same way that the Church of England or Dissenting schools are allowed to do. Have these gentlemen, then, made up their minds that they will pay rates for the religious training of Roman Catholic children? For myself, I should be a hypocrite if I expressed any great repugnance to that which shall give these poor children an education, even coupled with that sort of instruction which I am sure to many here present would be very repugnant. But have these gentlemen made up their minds that the whole of the Roman Catholic children of Manchester shall be taught their religion at the expense of the ratepayers of Manchester? When they talk of enforcing the reading of the Bible, have they made up their minds what version of the Bible is to be used? [Hear, hear.] Has that subject been discussed and settled amongst them, and do they mean that the Douay version of the Bible shall be used in the Roman Catholic schools? Because, if not, when they make the Bible the condition of receiving any schooling, it is at once and most effectually shutting the door to the instruction of the Roman Catholic children of this town.

He twitted his friends, the Voluntaries, with gross inconsistency, inevitable from the impracticableness of their principle:—

At Birmingham, I found a proprietary school, built

by a joint-stock association, by men of every religious denomination—I heard, in fact, of a clergyman sending his son to it. Well, in that school there is no religion taught, and yet I found the very parties who objected to us were sending their sons to schools where secular education is avowedly separated from religious teaching [applause]. Again, I was present at a meeting in Yorkshire where one gentleman stoutly maintained, that it was utterly impossible to separate religious from secular teaching: it was in Huddersfield. Another gentleman said to him, "How can you possibly maintain that doctrine, when you have sent your own son to our Huddersfield College, where you know that we could not go on for a day unless we all consented to separate religion from secular instruction?" [applause.] Again, the schools at the Huddersfield and our other Mechanics' Institutions are founded on that principle; and what I have said of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution applies to all those of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions, of which our friend Mr. Balnes is himself the President [hear, hear]. I have found everywhere in my travels, that gentlemen have afforded in their own practice the best possible augury of our future success, and the best possible refutation of their own principles [cheers and laughter].

He dwelt upon the difficulty of maintaining schools, when built, upon the Voluntary principle. "The great fallacy of school statistics has been, that we have taken school-houses for schooling, and bricks and mortar for good masters." If the people were disinclined to fill the school-rooms which congregations were galvanized into building, it was because there was an inadequate provision for teaching. He advised the association to pursue its own course steadily, showing no opposition to anybody, but inviting the concurrence of every one; and if he could be of service on any deputation, even to the new body who had come forward in this town, to aid in removing any difficulties to unity of effort, he should be most happy to give his services. He sat down amid great cheering.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON afterwards addressed the meeting in seconding the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Several other speakers also followed in proposing and seconding routine resolutions.

FIRE IN LITTLE BRITAIN.—On Wednesday morning, a few minutes before 7 o'clock, a fire of a very destructive character, consuming a great amount of property, occurred in the spacious premises belonging to Mr. Robert Whitaker, playing card and paste-board manufacturer, in Little Britain, city. The house was five floors in height, the front forming two of the large houses in the public thoroughfare, the whole of which was destroyed; and considerable damage done to the adjoining houses. The loss by this disastrous event must, at a moderate calculation, reach some thousand pounds, for the whole of the manufacturing premises are completely in ruins, the upper portion of one of the front warehouses is burnt out, the whole of the back rooms of the two front houses are destroyed, and the valuable stock in trade seriously injured by water. Fortunately the principal part of the valuable designs, which have taken some years to accumulate, have been saved, which will enable the business to be commenced again, though, for a time, the whole of the workpeople employed on the premises, numbering upwards of 40, will be thrown out of work. Mr. Whitaker was insured in the Union and Phoenix Fire offices. Not the least idea can be formed of the cause of the misfortune. It is a matter of astonishment to every surveyor connected with the insurance offices who has visited the premises that the firemen were enabled to prevent the entire destruction of that side of Little Britain. Had the outbreak occurred in the dead of the night, there is no doubt that the consequences would have been equally disastrous as in Mark-lane.

MOUSE-MILLS.—A gentleman in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, has trained a couple of mice and invented machinery, enabling them to spin cotton yarn. The work is so constructed that the common house-mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences, by twisting twine, and reeling from 100 to 126 threads per day. To complete this, the little pedestrians have to run 10½ miles. A halfpenny-worth of oatmeal, at 1s. 3d. per peck, serves one of these tread-mill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes 110 threads per day. At this rate, a mouse earns 7s. 6d. per annum. Take off 5d. for board, and 1s. for machinery, there will arise 6s. clear for every mouse annually. The mouse employer was going to make an application for the lease of an old empty house, which would hold 10,000 mouse-mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators.

MAKING A FOOL OF HIMSELF.—Some thirty years ago a clothier, in the State of New York, remarked to a friend:—"Look at that young man, just passing—the best workman in my shop; he is going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study the law." That young man is now President of the United States. "Wise judges are we of each other."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 29, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The debate promised for Monday passed off very briefly and without definite result. M. Hovyn Tranchère, the interpellator, read a paper pressing on the Ministry to whom and to what it proposed to lead them. Was its genealogy to be found in the message of October 31 or of November 12? With respect to the policy which the ministry intended to follow, he wanted to know if the Govern-

ment intended to apply the electoral law of 31st of May to all elections, or to exempt the election of the President from this application. M. Royer, Minister of Justice, rose, on the part of the Government, to reply. His answer was short, and couched in a conciliatory tone. He said that the Government, when it spoke of the independence of the two powers, meant nothing at variance with what had been laid down by the constitution. He was exceedingly explicit in his declaration that the Ministry was essentially transitory, and meant to be nothing else. It was an administrative cabinet, not a political one—a cabinet of transition, conducting in the shortest delay to a definitive cabinet. Mathieu de la Drôme taxed the Legitimists and Orleanists home with the want of confidence expressed by their leaders in the permanence of the Republic, and showed that they had set the example to the Government of Louis Napoleon to prepare a solution in his own favour. It was because the Right were not prepared to go again into such a delicate question that they declined to proceed, for they saw that it would be impossible to succeed in defeating the Government upon a hostile order of the day without the alliance of the Mountain. With that the debate terminated. It is particularly noticed that, with regard to the application of the Electoral Law of May 31st, to the election of the President, the Ministers remained silent.—The Assembly have voted a grant of 488,000*fr.* to our Industrial Exhibition, by 603 votes against 70.

AMERICA.—The papers that have arrived by the "Niagara," tell us that she was boarded at Boston, by Custom-House officers, and 12,000 dollars' worth of lace, smuggled by two German Jews, seized.—The slave Henry Long has been returned to his master. The abolitionists did their utmost to save him. Mr. Jay, a gentleman of a family of historical fame, and Mr. White, the Nicaragua projector, were very active in his behalf, yet, after all, the law prevailed.—A Baptist minister was implicated in the supposed Georgia slave insurrection.—The arrival of the "City of Glasgow" at Philadelphia has been the subject of great rejoicing. This was the first time a foreign steamer ever entered that port. To solemnize the occasion properly, the Legislature of the State came down in a body to Philadelphia to see her and banquet on board of her.

MR. COBDEN AND COLONEL THOMPSON AT BRADFORD.

Mr. Cobden and Colonel Thompson (one of the members for the borough) attended the second annual meeting of the Bradford Freehold Land Society, on Monday evening. Mr. Titus Salt was in the chair. After the routine resolutions had been spoken to, Mr. Cobden rose amidst the customary applause. He remarked, that there must be many more persons in Bradford able to subscribe to the society than those who now did so. There were, for instance, as many as 600 overlookers. But he did not want anybody to join this society, if they, by doing so, sacrificed those who had a prior claim upon them; he would not have men lay out money in buying a freehold estate, if the employment of that money was due to a nearer and dearer interest. Suppose, for example, a man had not the means of buying bread for his family if he subscribed, he would say to that man, "Do not make the attempt;" for, indeed, it would be most absurd. Or if to do it he must neglect the education of his children, he would say to him—"The best savings'-bank in which a man can invest his money is by giving the best possible education to his children." [loud applause.] But he would ask them, was there not a little money spent in Bradford by the working men in a way that did no good to their health or respectability, and that might be better laid out by investment in the Freehold Land Society? "I say a little. Can any one deny that there is a little? Oh, you are all on the broad grin, as much as to say—'You are joking—you mean to say a great deal.' Well, I have heard how much money is wasted annually by those who do not follow this rule laid down here—(pointing to the motto, 'Total abstinence over the chairman's seat') [applause]. I wish the result of this society may be to tempt some of our friends present, and many of our friends who are now absent, to try this new mode of excitement [hear, hear]. They will find the weekly payments to this land society bring with it as much excitement and interest to their minds as if they laid out the money in alcohol" [hear, hear]. Mr. Cobden proceeded to argue that there was no way in which the people could lay out their money more profitably than by investing it in land in the neighbourhood of large towns, or even in the vicinity of small and increasing towns and villages. Adverting to Bradford as a proof of this, he said that he visited that town twenty-five years ago upon business; and now, when looking around him in walking their streets, he was astonished to see how houses and gardens have spread into fields, which, within that period, had been purely agricultural land. When this land ceased to grow cabbages, and began to grow cottages and tall chimneys, they need not be told, any one might see how it increased in value [hear, hear, and applause]. He offered some suggestions from his experience of the National Freehold Society, in which, in balloting for allotments, every member had an equal chance. Old members might object, and say they would not give this advantage to new members; but it was to the advantage of all parties that they should have a large number of members, for the more they had the more prosperous they would be [hear, hear]. He remembered when this question was discussed at the Birmingham Conference Mr. Elijah Dixon, of Manchester, an old Radical friend of his, objected to the principle of

priority, exclaiming, "I don't like your priority; it is the law of primogeniture introduced into your Freehold Land Society" [laughter and applause]. Aye, there was a good deal of truth in that observation. He proceeded to remark on the fiscal questions of the session—the window and the knowledge taxes. If the penny newspaper stamp was kept on, he would not say for this year only, because the question has not been agitated—but if it was kept on for some two or three years longer, it would not be on the ground of its being a fiscal tax merely, but because the Government do not want to let in light and political knowledge amongst the people [hear, hear]. But he must tell the working classes themselves that they had been particularly silent on this question—and they would never have their penny newspapers to read during dinner hour unless they got the stamp duty repealed [hear, hear]. He then came to the means of obtaining these changes—Parliamentary reform, and concluded amidst loud applause. Colonel Thompson spoke in support of a subsequent resolution. He said:—"One thing I want to mark. I call on those recording angels of the press, who write with iron pens, to write it on something more durable than rock to-night; and for the benefit of all who hear it not, let them take care no Protectionist drops a tear upon it to blot it out [cheers and laughter]. I must make history of the fact. I heard your chairman say these were times he hoped would continue. It is the first time in my life that I ever heard any one confess there was such a thing as good times [laughter]. I never heard of good times any where except in Bradford. Why is Bradford trade good? Because foreign trade is free [hear, hear]—because foreign corn comes in free for Englishmen to eat, and Bradford men manufacture the goods it is paid for in. Can you understand? Is there any man here so simple as to think the corn comes into this country and is not paid for? I hope there is no one so simple in this county; there is in other counties [laughter]. What is it paid for in, except in the commodities which foreigners take? and who make them customers but you? [hear.] Let me tell you, if you did not know it before, that grown men with beards on their chins ask that the importation of foreign corn might be stopped—for what? protection to British industry! [loud laughter.] You are not indeed to hold up your hands to give this the falsehood—you are not British, I suppose! [laughter.] Can I then persuade you that this outcry about protection simply means, if you can rob a Bradford man by stopping foreign commerce, do it. Why should your trade be stopped to benefit any other men? [hear.] Is not fair play a jewel everywhere?" The colonel proceeded to argue that they could not more effectually defeat the object of those who were seeking to restore protection, than by joining such societies as these; and they could not do so in a way more satisfactory to themselves, for they were not called upon as formerly to make heavy sacrifices for the accomplishment of their wishes, but to save as much as they could, and to place those savings in a perfectly safe investment. The meeting concluded with three cheers for their member and Mr. Cobden.

THE CAPTURE OF MRS. SLOANE has been effected in the following manner:—Mr. Sloane was suddenly missed, and it was inferred (though no information had been received to that effect) that he had left the country. Accordingly, Superintendent Hodgson and Daniel May, one of the most active detective officers in the force, and who was thoroughly acquainted with Mrs. Sloane's person, started off to Boulogne, where they found Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and Miss Devaux, who were all on the point of returning to England. As they were walking towards the pier at Boulogne it got bruited about that they were about to leave, and crowds of people flocked to the spot to see them. The officers took the route to Folkestone. Mrs. Sloane had left her husband and companion, and was on her way to the station, probably congratulating herself that she had passed unrecognized, when the officers presented themselves before her. She displayed much nervousness, and when addressed by her name became very much affected and almost fainted away. With some difficulty she was conveyed to the railway station, and detained for the express train. The news having been telegraphed, crowds were waiting to see her at the London station. As soon as possible she was taken to Westminster, where Mr. Justice Erie was then presiding. The warrant for her committal was signed, but although due notice had been given to her solicitors, Mrs. Sloane was not prepared with her required bail, and was therefore committed to Newgate to await her trial, or find sufficient bail in the interim. She was dressed rather shabbily, and altogether, with her apparent prostration of strength and intellect, presented a most wretched appearance.

AANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETINGS.—Meetings of the Anti-state-church Association, to be attended by Mr. Miall and Mr. Conder, of Leeds, are to be held at Boston, on Monday, February 10th; Lincoln 11th; Nottingham, 12th; Liverpool, 14th. Meetings at Birmingham, Manchester, Worcester, Bristol and Bath, are to be held in the week commenced February 24th.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

We have to report fresh in this week a large supply of foreign grain. This and the continued soft and mild weather renders our trade extremely heavy, but without any alteration in price. Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,240; foreign 11,160 quarters. Barley—English, 3,910 quarters; foreign 3,910 quarters. Oats—English, 3,090; Irish, 4,000; foreign, 10,670. Flour—English, 2,210; foreign, 8,300 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects.

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Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We much regret that, owing to very unforeseen circumstances, Mr. Morgan's letter, and our own remarks upon it, must stand over till next week.

"James Palmer." The cases in which we admit letters written for, and rejected by, other journals, are quite exceptional. We should else have not a few controversies, commenced elsewhere, adjourned to our columns. This we think inexpedient, and hence, we must beg to be excused in the present instance.

"Stephen Hermitage." Very good for the purpose of local agitation—but scarcely fit for the public eye.

"G. B." Too long by far for any corner in a newspaper.

"A Dissenter." What a large faith he must have in the noble lord.

"A Protestant." We see no special point in it, except that it is done into rhyme.

"Morrison Smith's" letter would better suit a religious magazine. It is quite an essay.

"T. W." We have nothing to do with either of the said Almanacs.

"R. H." All taxes are objectionable—but surely the mischief of the one cannot, for a moment, be set against the mischief of the other.

"Southwark." We believe it is pretty well understood by the provincial Dissenters, that the representative character of the London deputies is, in most cases, merely nominal.

"J. C. Park." Many thanks.

"A Lover of Truth." We do not admit theological discussion.

"B." We do not admire the rhythmical structure of the lines—the sentiment is good.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1851.

SUMMARY.

THE spirit in which the various parties in the Imperial Parliament will approach the question of the Papal Hierarchy is beginning to display itself. On the one hand we have High-Churchmen expressing their fears that the Ministry may not prove bold enough for the emergency, and calling upon the country to watch their measures most narrowly, lest Protestantism should after all be betrayed—on the other hand, we have the Manchester school of politicians, represented by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Milner Gibson, deprecating the smallest semblance of a return to religious restrictions, and counselling that the Pope's new hierarchy should be let alone. It is tolerably certain that the coming session will have a stormy dawn. All who know anything of the present position or the past history of the Whigs, must be convinced that it will be utterly impossible for Lord John Russell to submit a measure which will answer the demands of the clerical agitators, and all must equally perceive that a little, timid, temporizing measure, will receive no mercy at the hands of determined Liberals. It seems to require something like a miracle to enable the Cabinet to ride out the storm which Lord John's letter did so much to raise. That they may command a majority of votes is not indeed unlikely—but that, in the position they will be compelled to take up, their reputation can eventually sustain the heavy raking fire which will be opened upon them from all sides of the House, even they, we should think, can hardly be sanguine enough to anticipate. For, be it borne in mind, the Papal question will not occupy the field alone. There are other matters ecclesiastical which will sorely try her Majesty's advisers. Lord Ashley will probably head the Low-Church party for a commission to revise the Prayer-Book, or for some legislative discountenance of Tractarian ceremonies. Mr. Horsman will make a fresh assault upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Lord John himself is pledged to introduce a bill for admitting Jews to Parliament. The position of Ministers in regard to the Papal Hierarchy will render action on any one of these points doubly embarrassing. And if to these, as is not unlikely, be added a vigorous onslaught upon the Irish Church, one can hardly conceive a less hopeful prospect than that which Lord John's celebrated letter has helped to make for him. *Hansard*, we should suppose, will be most assiduously coned, and most mercilessly quoted, throughout the impending session.

If any one wishes to understand the true Episcopal mind in relation to the diffusion of Christian truth in this country, and the oft-alleged spiritual destitution of this great metropolis, we recommend him to read attentively the correspondence which has appeared in the daily papers, between Mr. Bagshaw, member for Harwich, and the Bishop of London. He will glean from that correspondence the following facts:—Mr. Bagshaw is erecting, at his own expense, and in a destitute locality in the parish of Marylebone, a church, capable of accommodating from twelve to fifteen hundred hearers. The good Bishop, always more considerate of the flock than the fleece, and known to value Christianity above ecclesiasticism—the good bishop, we say, getting scent of Mr. Bagshaw's purpose, writes to inform him that it is contrary to his plan to consecrate a religious edifice, unless previously endowed. Mr. Bagshaw informs the Bishop that he did not intend to ask consecration, but, as in several proprietary chapels in London, to obtain the service of a licensed clergyman to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances, in accordance with the usages and laws of the Church of England, in a neighbourhood in which the want of such ministrations is deeply felt. The Bishop replies that the Proprietary chapels were opened before he was promoted to the see, and hence he has not closed them—but where circumstances have compelled a discontinuance of service in any of them, he has never permitted them to re-open, and that it is contrary to his rule to license clergymen to officiate in any new unconsecrated place. Mr. Bagshaw remonstrates—shows that he is spending some thousands of pounds to meet the claims of religious destitution—declares that he does not purpose receiving a single penny of the income of his place—urges that he has made large provision for the gratuitous accommodation of the poor—and entreats his lordship's reconsideration of the case. But Charles James's mind is made up—no endowment, no consecration—no consecration, no licensed clergyman. What are the poor to him? What the Christian instruction of a dense neighbourhood, in comparison of certain ecclesiastical arrangements touching temporalities and patronage? So we infer that the work will be stopped midway, and Mr. Bagshaw will have been taught how grateful in the eyes of State-church dignitaries is that zeal for religion which overlooks the crotchets of "the order." And this correspondence was being carried on during the very heat of the Anti-Papal agitation.

Mr. Cobden has come out rather strong at Manchester on behalf of the National Public School Association. He attempts to put voluntary educationists in a fix. At one time, says he, they object to State-interference in the matter, because it is contrary to their principles as Nonconformists to sanction State expenditure on the teaching of religion—and then when a plan is submitted to them which excludes religious teaching, they reject it as wanting the most necessary element of proper education. Where, he asks, is their consistency, and how are such men to be rationally dealt with? Where, we ask, in reply, is the inconsistency? We hold, say these gentlemen, that religion must form a part of the instruction of the young, and because we hold this we also hold that Government cannot take the matter of education in hand. But he has found out, in the course of his inquiries, that in some instances practice belies profession. Were he to push his investigation far enough, we much fear he would discover great laxity in this respect amongst all classes. But Mr. Cobden would do a much greater service to the National Public School Association, if, instead of attacking the position of others, he would make good his own. He is a Free-trader—he deprecates all legislative meddling with commerce—he insists upon its being left to its own energies, and to the unfailing laws of Providence. Now will he tell us why he deals with the mental interests of the community on precisely opposite principles to those which he contends for in relation to their material interests? How does he justify his main position, apart from accidents and details? Why must that be done by coercion in one case, which must by no means be attempted by coercion in another? Let us commend to his studious perusal a very interesting and beautifully logical work, just out, by Mr. Herbert Spencer*—and especially the chapter on National Education. It will be an exercise worthy of Mr. Cobden's high powers to attempt its refutation—but meanwhile, he will at least learn, what, we think, he ought to have learned before, that it does not become him to laugh at the logic of his opponents on this question, before he has made himself acquainted with it, and in appearance proved its fallacy. The *onus probandi* is with him and his coadjutors.

We need scarcely do more than call the attention of our readers to the reports furnished elsewhere of the Anti-state-church meetings of the week—reports unavoidably brief, in one or two

instances, but ample and highly interesting in another. The metropolitan *soirées* are the inauguration of a series which will prove, before it is ended, we doubt not, that the Association retains a fast hold on its London friends. It will be seen that Mr. Kingsley has twice, within a few days, had to encounter clerical opposition, and has triumphantly survived it. These exhibitions of priestly zeal generally do more to damage the ministers of the Church in public opinion than even to establish the soundness of our principles. Such defenders as the learned gentleman who appeared at the Romford meeting do much to commend the subject to men's minds, to elicit truth, and so advance the ends of good men of both parties.

Numerous, and rather large fires in the metropolis of late, demonstrate the necessity of a water supply at constant pressure. Why have we no such advantage? It is practicable—it would pay—and, if left to private enterprise, would probably before this have been realized. Before the appointment of a Board of Health, the advantages and necessity of a good water supply were insisted upon with frequency and fervour—office paralyzes the most energetic zeal. The country is now "done for" by a government board—and what is the consequence? In many respects it is worse off than before. The officials draw their pay—discuss impracticable plans—and prevent others from attempting what they have undertaken. So it is with a water supply—so with intramural interments—so with drainage. John Bull has made over his responsibilities to a Parliamentarily constituted Board—leaves everything to them, and is at once—fleece and deluded. Where is this farce to stop?

Paris politics continue troubled. The President, left without a Ministry, and apparently resolved not to give in to the majority, appoints a Cabinet consisting of a man of persons not members of the National Chamber, and sends a message to the House informing it of what he has done, as a transitional measure, and of the necessity which France feels of political repose. By an interpellation, the Ministry, on their first appearance in the Chamber, are challenged to explain the meaning of their own existence, and frankly accept the challenge. The result has not yet transpired—but there can be little doubt of their decisive defeat.

We call attention to a heart-rending communication from Jamaica, forwarded to us by the Rev. W. G. Barrett, of Royston, and entreat any of our readers who are disposed and able to assist those suffering from a dire calamity, to respond promptly and liberally to his brief appeal.

THE VOICE FROM MANCHESTER.

TIME was, and that within the memory of the living, when Manchester had no tongue, and when, even if it had possessed the organ of speech, it had nothing worth hearing to utter. Time was, when, if Manchester could have given distinct and united expression to its will, it would have roared out, in chorus with nearly the whole people of the land, "Church and King for ever." Those days of ignorance are happily gone by. Manchester has now something to say worth listening to, and is endowed with ability to say it. Its voice is not, indeed, predominant, but it is already potential. In many respects, its deliberate opinion is set aside by the legislature, and, hence, may seem inoperative—but in many, also, that opinion is but the herald of approaching fact, and in it we may see foreshadowed the certain tendencies of public affairs in this kingdom for the next decade of years. The metropolis of the manufacturing districts represents what may be described as the party of feasible reforms. What it insists upon doing, is not, by any means, to be taken as the best thing to be done, but as a thing which, within a little, may be done. When Manchester speaks advisedly, unanimously, impressively, the change which it advocates may be set down as having already advanced from the region of the remote and possible, into that of the impending and likely. This year and the next may roll away and leave expectation yet unrealized—this ministry and the next may characterise it as a fond dream, "an unsubstantial pageant"—but the thing already looms on the horizon, and a few years, at most, will suffice to bring us up with it. Hence, a voice from Manchester commands unusual attention.

Whether the change in the distribution of political influence indicated by the above fact be or be not auspicious, the following considerations will assist us in judging. At Manchester, thought and work are almost invariably associated. There mind is speculative, but only with a view to the practical. Of the great providential laws which underlie the basis of society, which constitute the groundwork of human rights, and bound the proper functions of civil government, it knows little, and what it does know, it cannot fully appreciate. Commerce it has learnt by painful experience to trust to a self-regulating power, and to exempt from all coercive meddling. Higher interests it would still persist in helping forward by legislative means, and pinching into unnatural maturity what can only ripen according to the laws which environ

* Social Statics. By Herbert Spencer. London: Chapman and Co.

them. Hence, we have Mr. Cobden, as the organ of utterance to the Manchester mind, reversing, in relation to the education of the people, all the maxims which govern his conclusions in respect of their material interests, and declaring his willingness to compel parents to send their children to school, if the enticements he wishes to provide for them should fail. He is not over squeamish about "the liberty of the subject," in matters relating to their mental training—and would produce an intelligent population by much the same means as he would turn out so many yards of calico—by a machinery of compulsion. Happily, however, at least as we think, this class of subjects is not allotted for final settlement to the Manchester mind—the invincible practical difficulties surrounding them taking them clean out of its reach.

The present age is one of transition from privileges to rights. Until recently, government has been an organ for the advantage of the few at the expense of the many. It is tending towards its proper object—the impartial protection of the rights of all. "Tending towards it," we say—for it is still at a lamentable distance from it—and the Manchester mind is peculiarly adapted to speed it on its way. It is greatly in advance of things as they are—it is not indissolubly wedded to things as they should be. It can scarcely be said to have a theory—but it has a great many good notions. If it were more philosophical, it would be less popular and less powerful—meanwhile, its philosophy is sufficient for the times. Its real vocation is to undo past mistakes—in aiming to be constructive it misinterprets the mission for which it is specially fitted. In exposing the bungling which results from unbusiness-like methods—in detecting errors of finance—in smashing silly pretences—in consigning old-world and obsolete ideas to their fitting receptacle—in pointing out where the shoe pinches, and how it may be made easy—and in honest denunciation of official shams and impostures, it has no equal. It is rough but kindly—bold but cautious—bustling but withal gifted with powers of shrewd observation. But it is not reflective—nor is the task to which it is summoned one demanding that it should be. It has already done a great work, and it has a still greater before it, for the accomplishment of which it is admirably qualified. Respecting every part of this we listen to it with pleasure—beyond this, we cannot receive its utterances in faith.

Manchester, as an organ of political influence, has just now spoken. It has ante-dated, by a fortnight, the ensuing Parliamentary session. And it has spoken wisely and well. Three topics have passed in review before it—finance, the suffrage, and the Papal hierarchy. As to the first of these, we rejoice to observe the importance it attaches to the abolition of all taxes on knowledge. This is a legislative educational movement in which we can right heartily concur—as we can also in every effort made to simplify and equably adjust our taxational system, a result which we connect more closely with the education of the masses than do many of those who are zealously labouring to promote it. The expiration, during the present session, of the term fixed by law for the continuance of the Income Tax, will afford ample scope for the inculcation of rational fiscal maxims, and we are glad that Manchester is already girt up for the important task. On the suffrage, there would appear to be less immediate earnestness than we could desire to see—evidently, from the conviction that the suffrage is not destined to be, and cannot be made to become, the question of the session. Respecting the Papal hierarchy, the voice of Manchester, interpretative, too, in this, of the prevailing sentiment of the manufacturing districts, is distinct, liberal, decisive—"Let them alone. When they outrage law, law will deal with them. When they ask legislative recognition, it will be time enough to refuse it. The danger is nearer home—our own hierarchy needs most watching. Whilst you follow the trail of a red-herring you will lose the real fox."

We cannot stay now to particularize speeches every one of which was excellent. That which most assures us is the frank, out-spoken, earnest tone which pervades them. It is clear that between these representatives and their constituents there is reciprocal confidence. Wounds inflicted on either side are, therefore, soon healed, and soundly too. Mr. Bright can talk without hesitation, without apology, and without reserve, of that vote which six months ago irritated a large portion of his staunch supporters—and they can receive his manly observations with thunders of applause. Why should we not have this everywhere? Why is not this a general type of the mutual tie which binds members and constituencies? Simply because by means of the representative system, men go to Parliament to subserve their own interests rather than to promote the common weal. Large constituencies may sometimes mistake—but at any rate, our men of progress are all chosen by such. A whole Parliament representative of Manchester ideas would not be desirable—ininitely preferable as it would be to what we have at present—but a whole Parliament standing related to the public

at large, on terms of mutual respect and confidence, such as we have just seen at Manchester, would usher in a new and more glorious era. Towards it, opinion is rapidly advancing, and the very "lull" has favoured the formation and diffusion of that opinion. It will come as soon as the country is fairly ripe for it. Then, we trust, every district will have its meeting preliminary to the session—and every member will go up to St. Stephen's fully imbued with the spirit of his constituents.

WHAT'S TO PAY?

THE payable is the touchstone of all experiments. Will it answer? is a convertible phrase for will it reimburse? War is now avoided chiefly because it is demonstrated to be unprofitable. Napoleon's failure to make it self-supporting settled that. But peace, that "hath her victories as well as war," has also her expenses; and the most amiable projects must, sooner or later, be brought to the vulgar test of £ s. d.

Mr. Paxton's palatial transparency is now at this extremity. Ready for the banquet of world-fraternity, it must be settled now or never what figure tickets to the table shall bear. With a loftiness of conception "more novel and magnificent," according to the *Times*, "than the marvellous structure" itself, its architect proposes that the admission shall be virtually gratuitous. He deems it ungraceful to invite all peoples to contribute to the feast, as well as to partake, and confront them with a check-taker on the threshold of the Temple of Cosmos. He thinks, too, of the tens of thousands to whom a shilling, twice or thrice exacted, will be a burden, and may be the straw that breaks the camel's back. It is amusing to observe how his very natural and pleasant proposal is treated by the press. The *Times*, so complimentary to the architect, as to all who have reared a fortune, is shocked and alarmed at the thought of the quarter of a million Londoners, whom it represents as regularly observing St. Monday, having the Industrial Palace and the public-house as an alternative resort, and the former even cheaper than the latter. The *Times* fears they would play skittles with rare minerals and exquisite vases—is certain they would choke up the twenty miles of avenue all the free days. The *Spectator* makes a practical, well-considered suggestion:—

"It would avoid many difficulties to adopt the plan of dividing each day into a *paying* half and a *free* half. There are some reasons why the afternoon half would be preferred by the aristocrats; but there are other and better reasons why they, and especially the less exalted ones, would be better suited by the morning half. The building would then be swept and garnished, and the exhibitors freshest, and most alert and engaging, and the day's inspection might take the place of the morning's drive and round of calls. Let the building be open from nine or ten till three or four, at a fee or fees; and then at the end of that time throw the doors open to all: many of the paying class would stay, and be a guard already in possession, that would have its moral influence against the *Times*' enemies. The free class would pour in with dusty coats and unwiped shoes, walk about and fill their eyes and minds as long as Mr. Paxton's slanting roofs, with their angles of convenient activism, would catch sun enough to display the wares.

"Again, the convenience of the high aristocrats would be well consulted by prolonging Mr. Paxton's preliminary fortnight to a month; or, as the first week or fortnight will scarce put all things ship-shape, set the machinery in motion, &c., they might have another fortnight later in the season in addition to the anticipatory one, which coincides with the private-view day of the other exhibitions."

For our own part, we see strong objections to Mr. Paxton's proposal. It changes the character of the whole undertaking. It converts a sublime school of art and science into a vulgar pleasure-booth. It invites the world not to observe and learn from the visible types of nature and intellect, but to gaze in silly wonder at the gay contents of a monster bazaar. It is to make the Industrial Exhibition an exaggerated entertainment. There will be crowds of idlers anyway—it is not needed to dedicate the palace of industry to them. Such, it must be obvious, would be the case were admission absolutely unchecked. That large class of Londoners who, dependent on others for support, "live at ease"—who crowd Exeter Hall as often as it is opened, and flock with equal ardour round a fashionable morning preacher and a last-arrived Tom Thumb—these (we cannot help it if they are mostly of the fair) would make the glass-roofed acres of Hyde Park a daily promenade, to the manifest and unjust exclusion of eager country visitors and diligent students. A small charge would exclude the mere pleasure-takers—it would be set-down as a reasonable necessity, and but slight addition to the sacrifices cheerfully incurred by others. Some of the country committees, we observe, already foresee this, and protest against gratuitous entry; we expect artizan clubs will do the same. Not that we would consent to exclude even the poorest. Let there be, by all means, one free day a week, or even two—or a modification of the *Spectator's* plan. Let exhibitors have special privileges, and foreigners extra courtesy. Let there be some regulation to facilitate the admission of young persons, however desirable to discourage children in-

capable of all else but being troublesome. But leave these arrangements substantially to the probabilities of remuneration. Let there be no application to Parliament. Let the great enterprise be carried through as it has been begun, with no more of governmental help than consists in the liberal encouragement of individual members of the Government. It will be the crowning glory of the edifice, that we can point to it as an embodiment of British self-execution, as well as of British genius and constructive power. It is often remarked, that on the continent all great works are executed by the governments—in England by the people. Let not the greatest of the people's works be made even a partial exception. Let us show our foreign friends, that we understand here that governments have nothing but the nations' resources; that it is best for the nation to be its own paymaster; that whatever is enjoyed by individuals from the general fund, is either paid for indirectly by the recipient, or paid for him by his neighbours; and that Englishmen prefer the direct purchase of all their pleasures—especially those which appertain to the intellect.

REV. J. BURNET.—The *Morning Herald* of yesterday contained, and the evening papers copied, a paragraph stating that this much-esteemed gentleman had been seized with paralysis, and was in a very precarious condition. We are rejoiced to learn that though Mr. Burnet met with a fall on Monday week, his public engagements have not been at all interrupted, but have been fulfilled with his wonted punctuality and efficiency.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—Mr. J. C. Bunting (late editor of the *Norwich Reformer*) has published in the *Norfolk News* a correspondence between the Board of Inland Revenue and himself, similar to that which appeared in our last, on the subject of the stamped publications.—A meeting will be held at Edinburgh next week, in which Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Knight, and Mr. Robert Chambers, are expected to take part.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—A numerous meeting was held last week in the Friends' Meeting-house, Sheffield, to hear an address from C. Gilpin, Esq., of London, on this important subject. Edward Smith, Esq., was in the chair. Mr. Gilpin dwelt with much effect on the strong probability of innocence in the case of William Rosa, executed at York last summer.

Lord John Manners has been popularizing his Conservatism by the delivery of a lecture on the Colonial Church to the Literary Institution of Colchester, the agricultural borough which he represents in Parliament. From an epitome in editorial style in the columns of the *Morning Post*, it would appear that the discourse was as classical and political as religious and literary. Lord John "brought into strong contrast" the piety of *Aeneas*, when as a first duty he saved his household gods from immolation in the midst of blazing Troy, with the "opposite policy" of our professedly Christian Legislature in its vast colonial operations; tracing the loss of the United States to the long neglect of episcopal institutions, and foreseeing through the "present baneful domination of a spurious Liberalism" the consummating loss of our remaining North American Colonies. In India, a commercial and money-making company rejects evangelizing measures as inconsistent with duty to the natives; and in the West Indies, the axe has been laid to the root of the Church by "the baneful principle of cheapness and economy." In the midst of all, however, he saw a cheering prospect from the influence of that great feature of modern colonization—the Canterbury settlement.—*Spectator*.

FIRE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A fire, which for a brief period threatened the existence of this palatial edifice, broke out on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in a story of the Clock Tower, on the side facing Westminster-bridge. This tower will consist, when completed, in part of a shaft for supplying cold air to the rest of the building, and in part of rooms adjoining the residence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be used, if required, for the confinement of refractory members. Owing to the hitherto unexplained presence of a quantity of timber materials in this tower, the flames rose with a vigour rarely observed in the conflagrations of buildings where stone bears so large a proportion to wood as in the New Houses. From a quarter to three o'clock until half-past the tower was more or less concealed in a cloud of dense smoke. By ten minutes past three o'clock the engine of the establishment, directed by Mr. Wing, chief fireman of the house, with others of the London brigade, were brought to act on the burning materials, and in about half an hour the flames were extinguished. During the interval between the outbreak and suppression of the fire, Westminster-bridge was crowded with spectators, and every point commanding a view of the structure was occupied. In Westminster Hall the excitement attending the transient prospect of a burning-out gave a temporary fillip to the lagging oratory of one or two learned gentlemen, but beyond this left the progress of business unaffected. It is hoped the damage done will not exceed a hundred pounds in the cost of repairing; but, from the want of water, the risk of destruction to the entire building was for some time fearfully imminent.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

(Continued from last week.)

The old monarch, like Priam, had had many children (fifteen sons and daughters), but like the King of Troy was now threatened with the extinction of his race. Of the royal princes, but two had married; and one of those, the Duke of Sussex, without the royal consent, and therefore unavailable for the succession. York, Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, were still unwedded. The latter three, it was resolved in family council, should marry; and the Princess Elizabeth, the third daughter, though in her forty-eighth year. The lady took for a husband the Prince of Hesse Homburg; the Duke of Clarence, the Princess Adelaide, etc., of Saxe Meiningen; Cambridge, the Princess Augusta, daughter of the Landgrave Frederic, and the niece of the Elector of Hesse; and Kent, the Princess Mary Louisa Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, widow of the Prince of Leiningen, and sister to Prince Leopold. The Duke of Cumberland had married, three years before, a German princess, divorced and widowed, niece to the Queen, but disliked by her majesty, and not received at court; and such was his unpopularity that Parliament refused him the additional £5,000 a-year asked. Now it was asked again for him, with an equal sum for the younger brothers, and £10,000 for the Duke of Clarence. The dotation to Cumberland was refused at once, and that to the Duke of Clarence reduced to £5,000. Of all these marriages, only the Duke of Kent's was popular; and that as much from the relationship of the bride to the deceased Princess, as from the Duke's personal character;—and it is remarkable that this alliance has supplied a sovereign so like in character as well as sex to her who was snatched from the nation's hope.

There was a reason for this unusual accordance between the House of Commons and the public mind—the Parliament was in its last session; and that, even when ministers and peers commanded a much greater proportion of the constituencies than at present, was a circumstance stimulating to independent and popular action. The royal marriages was not the only subject on which the Government was thwarted. One step was made towards municipal reform in the adoption, without division, of a motion by Lord Archibald Hamilton on the election of magistrates for Montrose—one of the Scotch burghs, in nearly all of which the corporation was virtually self-elective from year to year. The budget was a million or two less than that of the previous year, and one or two fiscal inequities were abated. Among a multitude of ineffective motions was one, supported by most of the Whigs, for a repeal of the Septennial Act;—a more radical and comprehensive plan of reform, proposed by Sir Francis Burdett, in twenty-six resolutions, found a seconder in Lord Cochrane, but not a single vote.

The dissolution of Parliament affords us an occasion of taking up several of the dropped threads of our narrative. One of the first and most beneficial consequences of the release of the national energies from the absorption of war, was seen in the number of attempts at the amendment of the laws and the amelioration of the social condition. Foremost amongst these were Sir Samuel Romilly's enlightened and benevolent labours for the mitigation of penal severities. The first success of that eminent lawyer and philanthropist—characters not often combined, yet unquestionably capable of blending with great effect—was in 1808, when he carried a bill abolishing the punishment of death for stealing from the person to the value of five shillings. Pursuing the plan he had laid down for his guidance—that of attempting the removal of these disgraceful statutes one by one, rather than the establishment of any general principle of penal law—he brought in three bills in 1810. Stealing from a shop to the value of five shillings, from a house or ship to the value of forty, were capital offences; and against this fearful barbarity his three bills were directed. The first was carried in the Commons, but lost in the Lords; the second and third rejected on their introduction. But in the next session they were reintroduced, with a fourth, extending to the punishment of stealing from a bleaching-ground; which last was carried. In 1813, the new House of Commons carried the bill relating to shoplifting; but it was again rejected by the Lords. Romilly rested awhile, wearied and discouraged, but not hopeless. In 1816, he revived his attempts on the law punishing shoplifting with death, which he justly regarded as the worst of the sanguinary code. He combated the plea of necessary severity, so often and successfully urged against him, with the fact, that juries now constantly refused to convict, and consequently that the crime increased, especially among children; a boy not ten years of age then lying in Newgate under sentence of death for this offence. These arguments prevailed with the Commons; but the Lords were still swayed by the vague fear of endangering property which the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice evoked. In 1817, it was not likely any diminution from the terrors of the law would be permitted; and in the year at which we have arrived, success in the Commons was repeated only to be again annulled by the peers. There is no more striking indication of the advance we have made upon the habits of our fathers than this—that whereas life is now taken only for life, and a growing feeling is in the country against even that exaction of supposed equivalents—Romilly—a man of great personal and political influence, at the head of his profession, eminent alike for eloquence and legal skill—spent his best years, or from 1808 to 1818, in persuading the legislature to exempt petty thieves from the gallows; and prevailed only in taking pocket-watches and bleaching-linen from the long list of articles to purloin which was death. It affords, too, another instance of the anticipation of legislative by public opinion. It was not till one

institution of the country set itself in opposition to another, that juries rendered bad laws inoperative by pious frauds, and prosecutors preferred to connive at theft than to be parties to judicial murders, that those laws were ameliorated. The understanding and the morals of the legislating class were too fitly represented by a circumstance related by Romilly:—"While I was standing at the bar of the House of Commons, a young man, the brother of a peer, came up to me, and breathing in my face the nauseous fumes of his undigested debauch, stammered out, 'I am against your bill; I am for hanging all.' I was confounded; and endeavouring to find out some excuse for him, I observed that 'I supposed he meant that the certainty of punishment affording the only prospect of suppressing crime, the laws, whatever they were, ought to be executed.' 'No, no,' he said; 'it is not that. There is no good done by mercy; they only get worse. I would hang them all up at once.'" It was upon such material as this that the Eldons and Ellenboroughs of the age impressed the image of their fallacious logic and of a barbarous antiquity.

Akin to these efforts of Romilly, in motive and tendency, were several committees of inquiry that sat in the latter half of this Parliament—such as those on the police of the metropolis; on lighting with gas; on mendicancy, vagrancy, the law of settlement, and the administration of the poor laws; and on education. The police system of that day was quite in keeping with the punitive. The disclosures made to the committee of 1816 exonerate from the charge of exaggeration such stories as Fielding's "Jonathan Wild, the Thieftaker." In that year, three officers were proved to have lured five men to the commission of a "forty-pound crime"—that is, an offence for the detection of which forty pounds was legally awarded—in order to share the price of their blood. If some were actually tempted to, it may well be conceived that many more were encouraged or connived at in a course of crime, until their conviction was profitable to the myrmidons of the law. While gangs of thieves were thus permitted to pursue their depredations, the assemblage of bad characters in "flash houses," and of a lower class of vagabonds in the market-places, was openly recognised. Perhaps as much was done to deliver the metropolis from the disgrace and nuisance of this state of things by the general introduction of street-lighting by gas, as by direct intervention—yet when a company of subscribers asked in 1816 for legal incorporation, they were first ridiculed for their folly, and then abused for their rapaciousness; and the shipping interest of that day predicted the ruin of the whale fisheries, with their twenty thousand seamen, ropemakers, etc. The law of settlement and the prevalence of vagrancy were cause and effect. Much of the amount levied for the relief of the poor was spent in transferring them from whithersoever they might wander back to their native parishes. The poor-law itself perverted the just and merciful provision of the famous Act of Elizabeth into a corrupt and lavish dispensation of doles; and the wise requirement of that same act, "that the poor be set to work," into a degrading, ruinous labour-auction. Without central supervision, each parish was governed by a clique, who doled out alms according to their private partialities, and let out to farmers and others the labourers whose families were supported by the parish. Thus all classes of the agricultural districts were cursed and ruined together. In urban workhouses attempts at reproductive pauper occupation were generally abandoned almost as soon as begun; as they failed from the obvious reason, that the supervisors had no private interest but in the abuse of the public means. There were many suggestions, of course, for the amendment of this intolerably mischievous system. One of these was, the constitution in every parish of a general benefit and relief fund, to which all the inhabitants should be forced to contribute in proportion. Mr. George Rose patronised savings-banks, for the regulation of which he brought in a bill in 1816: it was only in the January of that year that one of these institutions was established in London, though they had existed in different parts of the country, and so near the metropolis as Tottenham, for some years. Mr. Whitbread proposed the slow but sure method of popular education, and was scouted as visionary and dangerous. In 1807, he broached the subject to the Legislature; but not a step was taken until, in 1816, Mr. Brougham obtained a "select committee to inquire into the state of the education of the lower orders of the people in London, Westminster, and Southwark." The committee in a few weeks brought up its report; the principal facts of which were, that there were in the metropolis a hundred and twenty thousand children without the means of instruction; and that while the funds of parish and other charity schools were not always administered with prudence and honesty, those of such noble establishments as Christchurch, Charterhouse, and Westminster, had been entirely perverted from their original design. In 1818, the committee was reappointed, with powers not restricted to the metropolis. It reported the existence of 18,500 day, and 5,100 Sunday schools; the former instructing 644,000, and the latter 452,000 children. Of the weekly schools, the endowed contained 166,000 scholars;—a large proportion of the Sunday scholars were set down as probably in attendance at endowed or unendowed daily schools. Before the close of the session, a bill was carried constituting a board of commissioners to inquire into charities for the education of the poor in England. These few sentences, however, represent a controversy which has since been described by one of the chief parties to it (Mr. Brougham), as "a controversy as fierce and uncompromising as almost any that ever raged"—"a controversy which agitated all men all over the country."

When it is added that thirty-five thousand pounds were voted for the purchase of the Elgin marbles, and a million for building churches in populous parishes; that the Bank Restriction Act was renewed to facilitate loans to foreign governments; that the Alien Law was enacted for two years more, in the face of a stubborn resistance from the Opposition, pro-

longed by the discovery of a clause in the Act of Union with Scotland giving foreign shareholders in the Bank of Scotland the rights of naturalization; that the great Catholic question was formally debated only once, when the majority in the Commons against the liberal claims was twenty-four; and that a side attempt to relieve Catholics from disqualifying declarations failed;—we have touched upon all the domestic questions of interest with which the Parliament of 1813—18 busied itself. During this period, our vast Indian empire had been secured and consolidated under the administration of the Marquis of Hastings; the Mahratta confederacy received its final blow, and the predatory Pindaree tribes a decisive check; while civil affairs were so well managed by Mountstuart Elphinstone, as in no small degree to conciliate and benefit the native population. In its foreign action, the Government had two considerable achievements to show—the suppression of Algerine piracy, and the conclusion of anti-slave-trade treaties with Spain and Portugal. The piratical practices of Algiers and the other Barbary States were mentioned at the Congress of Vienna, as calling for the joint interference of the European sovereigns. But England and the other maritime powers could more easily justify to humanity than to themselves the decided course they adopted in 1816; since they had long treated as respectable parties, and nourished by their mutual jealousies, the wretches on whom they then inflicted condign punishment. Lord Cochrane stated in Parliament, uncontradicted, that he had himself been employed to carry rich presents from our Government to that of Algiers within a year or two of the conclusion of the war with Napoleon; and this was but one act of an almost immemorial intercourse; so that the Dey had some cause to distrust our sudden zeal for the cause of humanity. The United States Government summarily exacted, in 1815, compensation and guarantees of security for its seafaring citizens. In the spring of the next year, Lord Exmouth obtained from the Dey of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, by the presence of a squadron, the liberation of nearly two thousand slaves, and promises of forbearance towards the minor European states. He had returned and disbanded his crews, when he was ordered to refit, on account of an unpremeditated outrage committed on some coral fishers, under our protection, by the Algerine soldiery, which their Governor followed up by the seizure of the British Consul. Joined by a Dutch squadron, Lord Exmouth again presented himself before the city—this time demanding the entire and immediate abolition of Christian slavery [August 27th]. The conflict that followed was truly awful. Nearly a thousand men were killed in the assailant ships, and the slaughter ashore must have been very great. A thousand and eighty-three more captives were brought up from the interior and released; the Dey's submission was formally ratified; and the squadrons returned with such a prize as seldom war can boast.—The slave-trade had also engaged the attention of the diplomatists of 1815, but without effect, beyond the confirmation by Louis the Eighteenth of Napoleon's edict. The Emperor Alexander's pious aspirations were not practical enough for more than an assurance of entire sympathy with the object;—to which he persisted in confining his benevolent speeches when earnestly appealed to at Aix-la-Chapelle, by Thomas Clarkson, on behalf of the English Abolitionists. Wilberforce continued, it seems, to press the subject upon the Ministry; abundant in gratitude even to Castlereagh, though so "cold-blooded a fish." Spain was induced to join in declaring the traffic illegal, and recognising the right of search, from May 1820, by the gift of £400,000. To have brought Portugal to the same terms would have been of far greater importance; but nothing could be wrung from his Faithful Majesty beyond the prohibition of the trade on the African coast north of the equator.

Contemporary celebrities are frequently observed to follow each other in quick succession to the tomb. It was so very remarkably in the years we have just been reviewing. The Whigs lost four of their leaders with melancholy rapidity. Whitbread's death we noticed in passing over the summer of 1815. The next year [July 7th, 1816] poor Sheridan died—in circumstances alike disgraceful to the royal and titled personages who had thrown him aside when he could no longer please or serve them, and painful to himself. George Ponsonby—the ostensible leader of the Opposition; more respected for his character than his talents—survived Sheridan but one day, dying from apoplexy. Horner, the economist, chairman of the Bullion Committee of 1811, died early in 1817; not spared to witness the effect of his teachings on the mind of a greater than himself. In November of the next year one more regretted than they all—Sir Samuel Romilly, the great philanthropist and reformer—died by his own hand. His noble soul had been thrown off its balance by the death of a tenderly beloved wife; the anguish of the affections unrelieved by the strength of a body worn out by incessant labours. The poignancy of the universal regret—for even Eldon, his unmoveable antagonist, wept at the sight of his vacant place in Westminster Hall—was aggravated by the circumstance, that he had just been returned triumphantly for Westminster, without a shilling of personal expense. Before the year was out, Lord Ellenborough, Warren Hastings—for whom Ellenborough had been counsel, years before, on his great trial—and Sir Philip Francis, Hastings' implacable accuser, and the supposed "Junius"—had gone, with the old Queen Charlotte, to join the indiscriminate, peaceful congregation of the dead.

CHAPTER V.

The great Currency Settlement—Revival of the Reform agitation—The Manchester Massacre, and consequent proceedings—The Six Acts—Death of the Duke of Kent and of King George the Third.

THE first trial of strength in the new Parliament [January, 1819] took place on the re-arrangements of the royal household consequent on the death of the Queen. The care of the King's person was first committed to the

Duke of York. Ministers then asked, that of the hundred and fifty-eight thousand a year which had fallen in by her Majesty's demise, fifty thousand should be appropriated to keeping up an establishment at Windsor, twenty-five thousand to providing for the servants of the Queen, and ten thousand to the custos of the King. A select committee was appointed on the whole subject; and Tierney, the new leader of the Opposition, took his stand on the allowance to the Duke. His amendment on this proposal—that seeing the Crown already enjoyed £140,000 a-year, no further grant was necessary—was supported by a number of speakers with great ability; even Wilberforce overcame his fear of paining Castlereagh so far as vote against him; but the decision gave Ministers a majority of two hundred and forty-seven to a hundred and thirty-seven.

The great event of the session was the passage of a bill authorizing the long-deferred resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England. The reports of the debates in both houses cover no less than four or five hundred columns of "Hansard;" but their interest, to readers of the present day, is almost confined to that famous speech in which Sir Robert Peel avowed his first great change of opinion. The question was first dealt with in secret committees to inquire into the state of the Bank. To the Commons' committee, two-thirds of the members of which were Ministerialists, it was proposed by the Opposition to add Mr. Brougham; and the motion was rejected only by a hundred and seventy-five votes to a hundred and thirty-three. The committees recommended in their reports, "that in order to facilitate the final and complete restoration of cash payments, a bill should be forthwith passed, prohibiting the continuance of the payment in gold by the Bank of notes issued previous to the 1st of January, 1817;" six or seven millions of which had already been paid, without any good result to the nation, the golden stream having found its way to France. The bill was brought in and passed with but little objection. A second report was presented by each committee some few weeks later. They represented the state of the Bank as highly flourishing—the bullion in its coffers as greater, in the previous October, than at any period of its history—and recommended the plan which was ultimately adopted. Its author was Mr. Ricardo, a fortunate stock-broker, and the leading economist now that Horner was no more. The proposal was—that the Bank should be bound to exchange its notes, not for coin, but for gold of a certain fineness, at the standard, permanent rate of three pounds seventeen shillings and tenpence halfpenny the ounce. Resolutions embodying this principle were moved in the House of Lords by Lord Harrowby, the chairman of the committee; and in the Commons by Mr. Peel, who had filled the same office in the committee of the lower House. Lord Lauderdale was solitary among the peers in his objections, and little debate took place. But in the Commons, a four nights' discussion was opened up by Mr. Peel, who began his speech with that candid avowal which is now looked back upon as eminently characteristic and honourable. "He was ready to avow," he said, "without shame or remorse, that he went into the committee with a very different opinion from that which he at present entertained; for his views of the subject were most materially different when he voted against the resolutions brought forward in 1811 by Mr. Horner. Having gone into the inquiry determined to dismiss all former impressions that he might have received, and to obliterate from his memory the vote which he had given some years since, when the same question was discussed, he had resolved to apply to it his undivided and unprejudiced attention, and adopt every inference that authentic information or mature reflection should offer to his mind; and he had no hesitation in stating, that although he should probably even now vote, if it were again brought before the House, in opposition to the practical measure then recommended, he now, with very little modification, concurred in the principles laid down in the first fourteen resolutions submitted to the House by that very able and much lamented individual. He conceived them to represent the true nature and laws of our monetary system." It is possible that this is the only one of his three great conversions in which posterity will not confirm his judgment; but there can never be a doubt of the honesty with which he had adopted and the frankness with which he avowed his altered conviction—the more so when it is remembered, that he was, as he touchingly informed the House, "opposing himself to an authority [that of his father] to which he always had bowed, and he hoped always should bow, with deference; but here he had a great public duty imposed upon him, and from that duty he would not shrink, whatever might be his private feelings." Mr. Matthias Attwood was the only member by whom the measure was directly opposed; but several modifications were suggested by others. The bill in its final form consisted of thirteen clauses, to take effect in May 1823—repealing previous restrictive acts, and so annulling notes for less than five pounds—authorizing cash payments, during the current year at the price per ounce for gold of £4 1s.; and in 1820, of £3 17s. 10½d.—removing the prohibitions from the melting and exportation of coin or plate—and requiring the Bank to publish quarterly its accounts. Parliament was literally unanimous in the passage of the measure, Mr. Attwood absenting himself from the lower, as Earl Grey had declined concurrence in the upper House. Mr. Canning triumphantly pronounced the question "set at rest for ever." But there was a not inconsiderable class in the country who believed in the warning which Mr. Cobbett addressed from Long Island to his disciples—that it was not the abundance of bullion, but of what it purchased, which made gold plentiful; and that a fall in prices, not three, as Mr. Ricardo had stated, but perhaps thirty per cent., would ensue on the contraction of the circulating medium, with ruinous consequences to many. Whether his prophecies of evil were unfounded, we shall soon see—we all know that Mr. Canning's boast was sadly premature.

W. W.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS:

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND NEW MINISTRY.

We left M. Odillon Barrot, in the Postscript of our last, in conference with the President, on Tuesday evening. The consulted statesman informed the public the next morning that his interview was limited to a general conversation on the "actual situation," and that he had received no "mission" to form a Cabinet. Notwithstanding, rumour continued to regard him as the centre of the next combination, until the close of the day, when it was learned that M. Billault had been summoned to the Elysée. It came out on Thursday that M. Barrot declined co-operation with so decided a republican; and that Leon Faucher was attempting to obtain the adhesion of the chiefs of the old majority. All these advances failing, the President determined on appointing a ministry of non-representatives virtually, secretaries of administration; and announced his success to the Assembly, in a letter to M. Dupin, on Friday:—

Public opinion, confiding in the prudence of the Assembly and the Government, has not been alarmed by the late incidents; nevertheless, France begins to suffer by divisions which she deprecates. My duty is to do what in me lies to prevent the ill results of them. The union of the two powers is indispensable to the repose of the country, but as the constitution has rendered them independent of each other, the only condition of this union is reciprocal confidence. Penetrated with this sentiment, I shall always respect the rights of the Assembly while maintaining intact the prerogatives of that power which I hold from the people. In order not to prolong a painful discussion, I have accepted, after the recent vote of the Assembly, the resignation of a Ministry which had given to the country and to the cause of order signal pledges of its devotion. Wishing, however, to reconstruct a cabinet with chances of duration, I could not choose its elements in a minority produced by exceptional circumstances, and have found myself with regret unable to frame a combination from among the members of the minority, notwithstanding its importance.

In this conjuncture, after vain attempts, I have resolved on forming a Ministry of transition of special men, belonging to no fraction of the Assembly, and determined to devote themselves to affairs, without regard to party feeling; and the honourable men who accept this patriotic task will have titles to the gratitude of the country. The administration will, therefore, continue as before; prejudices will be dissipated before a remembrance of the solemn declaration of the message of November 12. The real majority will be re-constituted. Harmony will be re-established without the two powers having sacrificed sight of the dignity which constitutes their strength. France, before all things, desires repose, and expects from those whom she has invested with her confidence conciliation without weakness—calm and unaltered firmness in the right. Accept, M. le President, the assurances of a high esteem.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The message was listened to with respectful calmness.

The offices and names of the new ministers are these: comparatively unknown men, the list will be more need to be observed:—

Interior	M. Vaisse.
Foreign Affairs	M. Brennier.
War	General Randon.
Marine	Admiral Levaillant.
Public Instruction	M. Giraud (de l'Institut).
Commerce	M. Schneider.
Finances	M. de Germiny.
Public Works	M. Maigne.
Justice	M. de Royer.

"In the course of the negotiations," says the *Times*, "an occurrence took place which deserves to be noticed, though it led to no practical result. The President, who had been especially attacked for his supposed hostility to the Republic, made an appeal to certain members of the Republican party, and would not have rejected a Republican Ministry if M. de Lamartine could have undertaken to form it. We affirm that Louis Napoleon first offered to M. de Lamartine the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently the formation of the Cabinet. Both offers were declined. M. de Lamartine replied that 'the danger was not yet great enough for him to be possible.'"

At the sitting of the Assembly, on Saturday, the new Ministers were present. Interpellations were addressed to them by M. Hovyn Tranchère, immediately accepted, and fixed for Monday. On that day, therefore, an animated scene was expected, but accounts of what transpired have not yet reached us.

There is said to be a general disposition to regard the new Message of the President as a defiance, instead of what it claims to be—a profession of conciliation towards the Assembly. "On all hands one hears nothing but declarations that war is now declared between the two powers." The funds experienced, on Saturday, notwithstanding the artificial attempts made to keep up the quotations, a sensible fall.

The journals of nearly all parties, except, perhaps, the *Presse*, are hostile to, and even severe upon, the Ministers. The *Assemblée Nationale* reminds the President that the ministry of transition of Louis Philippe was overthrown by an insurrection, and hints that the present government will be upset by a revolution. The *National* attempts to incense the democratic party against the new Ministers, by citing instances of the rigorous administration of M. Weysser, and fierce threats of General Randon against the Socialists. Some trait is served up out of the biography of each to stamp them as men of reaction; as for instance, that M. Royer, who is likely to be the mouthpiece of the cabinet, was made Procureur-

General of the Court of Appeal of Paris on the advancement of M. Baroche to the post of the Minister of the Interior; and owed his promotion on that occasion to his exertions as advocate-general under Baroche at the trials of the High Court at Versailles.

M. de Montalembert is prominent among the 286 supporters of the President, who held a meeting on Saturday night; the "Burgraves" sitting in conclave at the same time, and resolving to force Louis Napoleon to form a cabinet from the majority.

The President, on his part, is doing his best to popularize his position—sending copies of his message for publication in the 3,800 communes, as was done on a former occasion with excellent effect. A proclamation of the prefect of the Isère, announcing the reduction of the land-tax, is an instance of the efforts used by the prefects of departments in his behalf. The proclamation is in these terms: "The President of the Republic, on distributing to the national industry the encouragement it was entitled to, said, 'We must take off the burden from land.' This admirable sentiment is realized. From the 1st January, 1861, the land-tax of the department of Isère, which amounted to 2,840,557fr., 59c., is reduced to 2,430,183fr.,—a reduction of 410,374fr., 59c." This news was received in the country with the liveliest satisfaction. On the 22nd, the day of the fair at Grenoble, the farmers from the mountains were collected in large groups round the proclamation, manifesting their joy in a most lively manner.

The Assembly have passed the law on privileges, and rejected A. Raspail's motion on the celibacy of the clergy. The police have discovered another plot. Thirty-six Socialist conspirators were seized one night last week, at the meeting-place of "the associated cooks," and twenty-five the following morning. A long list of demands was formed, and an address signed "The Central Committee of Resistance."

GERMANY.

It was confidently stated, at the commencement of last week, that the German problem had been brought to a solution; that Austria had consented to the alternate presidency of Prussia, and that the two had settled the reduction of votes in the plenum from seventeen to nine; nothing remained but to obtain the consent of the minor states, which, however, it was not likely would be readily acceded. But the conferences are still proceeding, and with their former silence; the general body of plenipotentiaries adjourning from time to time, to allow the "commissions" to complete their labours on the constitution and the commercial laws.

To provide against any such unwelcome interruption to their deliberations from revolutionary agencies, as was given to the Congress of Vienna by Napoleon's escape from Elba, the Governments of Austria and Prussia have agreed to re-establish a provisional central power, for the purpose of evading or crushing all revolutionary attempts in Germany which might ensue on an outbreak in France, or a civil war in Switzerland. The new provisional central organ is to be composed of Austrian and Prussian commissioners, in the same manner as the provisional government, which expired in May, 1850. These commissioners are, however, to possess greater powers than their predecessors, and are to have the immediate disposal of an army of 130,000 men.

Von der Heydt, the Protectionist Minister of Prussia, has resigned; as has also M. de Schmerling, the Austrian Minister of Justice.

ITALY.

Vexed with perpetual alarms, the Pope is said to have revived and to insist upon the wish he expressed while in exile to retire altogether from his uneasy dignity. Besides continual warnings of insurrection, of the re-appearance of Mazzini, and the sudden descent of Garibaldi, the Austrian Government besides, begin to tire of maintaining its share of the army of occupation; and something may be apprehended from the displeasure of the British Government, which Cardinal Antonelli is preparing to disarm by an elaborate pamphlet. Such are the speculations of the *Times*' Roman correspondent. The *Daily News* gives a humorous account of a kind of *razzo*, executed in all the *cafés*, eating-houses, and places of public resort, kept open at a late hour, by the French, the General himself superintending the operations at the head of a chosen detachment of French gendarmes. The principal scene of his exploits was the Falcon eating-house, where about 30 persons were supping together after the theatre, and were rigorously searched—men, women, and children—by the French police, a guard of infantry remaining below, in case of resistance. Eight individuals were handcuffed and dragged off to prison. Near the piazza Barberini, fourteen others underwent a like fate, the pretext for their arrest being the burning of Cardinal Barberini's state carriage two years ago. More arrests took place at *Caté degli Inglesi*, on the Piazza di Spagna, as well as in other parts of the city, the Roman sbirri and the French gendarmes vying with each other in filling the already overflowing prisons. The hardship is not so much the arrest, as suspicion may fall on the individual with some show of reason, but the time these poor fellows may languish in prison without ever being allowed an examination. At the New Prison a man was recently being brought out for trial after eighteen months' confinement. As he was being conducted up to the tribunal he broke from his gaolers and threw himself out of a high window which happened to be open on the staircase, falling with such violence on the pavement as to be killed on the spot; he was a carpenter from Palo, whose crime was that of having marched with the Roman legion into Lombardy, and subse-

quently aided in the defence of Rome against the French.

The removal of General Changarnier from the command of the army of Paris, and the appointment of General Baraguay d'Hilliers to that of all the troops of the first military division, have produced great uneasiness in the ecclesiastical circles, since the sentiments so freely expressed by the latter officer, on his return to the Legislative Assembly, with respect to the Roman question, have disposed them to class him amongst the enemies of the Church, or, at any rate, only amongst her lukewarm supporters. Many timid prelates are said to be already on the wing.

Reconciliatory negotiations are pending between the courts of Rome and Piedmont, through the mediation of France. The main difficulty seems to be one of etiquette. The court of Rome sees the futility of opposing the principles so vigorously put forward by constitutional Piedmont, and will withdraw from the struggle, as soon as it can effect an honourable retreat. On the other hand, the Sardinian cabinet is inclined to relax in some measure the hostility of its actions, and to delay their execution, in order to avoid a decided rupture with his Holiness.

The Tuscan Chamber of Deputies has adopted, by a majority of 98 votes against 31, a bill imposing a tax upon property held by the tenure of mortmain. An exception in favour of asylums for children was admitted by the ministry and adopted by the chamber. The government has also authorized a company of speculators to commence the necessary surveying operations for a new line of railway from Siena to the Papal frontier, between Citta della Pieve and the Lake of Trasimene. The plans are to be presented and the line granted within the year. When this branch is completed, in connexion with that from Pistoja, through Porretta, to Lombardy, a great portion of Italy will be bound in one great chain of iron communication, and, unless the Papal government makes haste to establish the line from Bologna through Ancona to Rome, its rivals will have the commercial game entirely in their own hands.

AMERICA.

The royal mail steam-ship "Niagara" has brought advices from New York, via telegraph, to Halifax, to the evening of the 10th. She was impeded in her passage twenty-four hours by large quantities of ice.

The Congress has been discussing a bill for adjusting the Californian claims, and listening to Mr. Clay's earnest advocacy of the establishment of a line of Government steamers for transporting negroes to the coast of Africa.

News from Hayti states that the American Consul had sent for a ship-of-war to enforce his demand for the release of the master of the brig "Leander."

A petition for the substitution of arbitration for war, sent up to Congress by the American Peace Society, has been presented by Mr. Winthrop, treated very respectfully, and its prayer, for reference to the Foreign Affairs Committee, complied with.

A member from Indiana, on the 6th inst., asked leave to present a memorial from a society of Quakers in that State against the Fugitive Slave Bill, and moved that it be referred to the committee, with instructions to frame a bill repealing the law. The motion was lost by a vote of 119 to 68. This vote is of great significance, clearly indicating a firm determination in the present Congress not to re-open the late controversy.

An anticipated insurrection of the slaves in the state of Virginia, was causing some apprehension to the citizens of that district. It is said that upwards of six hundred slaves, belonging to different plantations, are implicated.

Mr. George Thompson, according to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, is abundantly compensated by the towns of New England for his reception in its capital:—"He is greeted everywhere by immense and most enthusiastic audiences. The Boston riot has given an anti-slavery direction to his visit, which it otherwise would not have had." The pro-slavery press continue to abuse and caricature him amusingly. One paper describes him as "a big, burly, beef-and-pudding-eating gentleman, who crossed his arms, and placidly grinned at the noisy demonstration, in praiseworthy coolness." Another says, "Thompson is a grey-haired, sharp-featured, man, about five feet ten inches in height, and looks something like M'Gill, of the Exchange, only not near so good-looking. He seems like one of those lean, hungry, demagogues, portrayed by Shakespeare." A third is more complimentary and truthful:—"George Thompson is a fine-looking man, of 45 or 50 years of age, and quite good-natured and amiable in his deportment."

The *Montreal Courier* mentions a rumour that the Provincial Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 5th of February next, and that a scheme will probably be submitted for the confederation of all the British North American Colonies. The measure is reported to have the sanction, and to emanate from, the suggestion of the Home Government.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers from Cape Town up to the 20th of November, inform us that the alarm felt on the frontier was not altogether allayed by the visit of Sir Harry Smith, and the detention of Sandilli. At a meeting at Sidbury resolutions were passed to the effect that the state of the frontier is such as to excite serious apprehension, and that "the mere deposition of the rebellious chief, Sandilli, cannot be regarded in the light of a satisfactory conclusion to present proceedings against our rebellious and crafty neighbours."

An emphatic warning was added to this, that unless his Excellency and her Majesty's government adopt some permanent measures of security, the result will be the certain abandonment of the frontier districts, by a large proportion of the most respectable and enterprising inhabitants, both Dutch and English. The excitement continued, and, on the 9th of November, Sir Harry went to Graham's Town, where a proclamation was issued, assuring the inhabitants of safety, and representing the social improvements of the Kaffirs. The subject of forming volunteer corps for frontier defence was likewise brought forward. On the 13th, a deputation from the farmers of Riebeck, accompanied by the Civil Commissioner, had an interview with the Governor, and presented an address, setting forth the excited state of the frontier districts, and praying that his Excellency would not leave for Cape Town until a satisfactory assurance was given of future security, at the same time asking Sir Harry to make a prolonged stay in this locality. The deputation was very cordially received, and although one of the delegates considered that his Excellency cut some of their queries short, by running upon them with a hasty reply—remarking upon the extent of trade that was carried on with Kaffirland, and alluding to the influence of European manners in weaning the natives from their old habits—the deputation withdrew very much pleased with their interview, and fully satisfied that the governor has not neglected, and will not neglect, their interests.

The Cape papers sympathize with the struggles of the Australian colonies for opposing convict transportation to their shores. Meetings were still being held to approve of the steps lately taken by Sir Andries Stockenström, and the other commissioners, in giving in their resignation.

The *South African Advertiser* complains of the probability that the home government intend to appoint a successor to puisne judge Menzies from the British bar.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

President Louis Napoleon has sustained a domestic calamity in the death of Madame Laitz (*née* Beauharnais), a daughter of the late Marquis de Beauharnais.

The *Paris Moniteur* announces that a commission, which the President had appointed to inquire into the monetary system, has agreed that the depreciation of gold is chiefly owing to accidental causes, and that a change in the present system would be inexpedient.

A correspondent of the *Bilancia* of Milan writes, that some agents of Mazzini have lately been landed at Fiumicino, near Rome, by an English yacht; and letters from Brest state that the French war-steamer which cruised off the Italian coast have captured a vessel belonging to Mazzini's committee, and sailing under the Portuguese flag.

The Belgian Ministry has been reinstated, with the exception of the offending Minister of War.

A railway accident happened in Westphalia on the 18th inst., just as the express-train from Berlin had reached Güterslohe. Three lives were lost. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who was in the train, escaped unhurt. Among the persons who were killed was M. Aldre, Secretary of the United States Legation.

The Duke of Bordeaux is detained by illness at Venice: his physician had ordered the application of leeches.

The Prince of Wallachia has published an order stating the conditions under which gipsies may in future be sold:—1. Families of gipsies shall never be parted. 2. All sales of more than three families at a time are declared illegal.

The representatives of Samos have refused to recognise their new Governor. They have presented a petition of rights, and insist on the redress of their grievances.

The first trial by jury took place at Vienna on the 16th inst. The Minister of Justice, M. von Schmerling, and a crowded audience, attended the ceremony. The culprit, a girl accused of incendiarism and other offences, was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

The King of Prussia ogles the Lady of Babylon. He has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle on the person who brought the Cardinal's caps to two Prussian Archbishops.

Jabez Williams and Son, ship-builders, of Williamsburg, are to commence early next spring a clipper-ship, for a mercantile house in this city, engaged in the Liverpool trade, of the enormous size of 2,800 tons. No merchant vessel has ever been built at all approaching her in point of magnitude.

The *duello* seems to be the mode in Spain for settling all political disputes. Diaz Martinez, one of the victims of the arbitrary proceedings of the fallen cabinet, has set out for France, with the avowed intention of forcing Narvaez to a duel with him. Narvaez' colleague, the Count of St. Louis, the late Minister of the Interior, has fought a duel with Don Alexandro Castro, whom he had dismissed from the governorship of Valladolid. The ex-minister received two slight wounds, one in the head and the other in the arm.

It is a fact, confirmed by all who travel through France at the present juncture, that the police are more inquisitive and strict as to the examination of passports, and making themselves acquainted with all the movements of travellers, than they have been since the time of Napoleon.

The French Consul at Ecuador has brought thence two alimentary new plants of great importance. The

tuber of one, called *Hoces*, has the form of an oblong potato, the interior of the substance, however, has a red and yellow colour, and the taste is that of a chestnut. The other is called *Millico*, and its form and taste is very nearly that of the potato.

An insurrection has broken out at Interlaken, Berne. A band of insurgents attacked the Government-house on the 20th inst. They were opposed by the troops, and an engagement ensued, in which the rioters were repulsed. The Stadtholder was seriously wounded. Interlaken and the neighbouring passes have been occupied by the Bernese troops.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* adds some interesting particulars of the death and burial of the brave and unfortunate Bem. His frame was weakened by wounds and hardships, and a low fever peculiar to the locality in which he was stationed speedily carried him off. "As we went to visit him, his body lay extended on a bier, and several persons were engaged in washing and dressing the corpse, while mollahs were praying around. The washings ended, the body was wound in a sheet and placed in a coffin, at the foot of which hung his fez. A coloured shawl was spread over the coffin. A military interment is a thing unknown in Turkey; however, on this occasion, Kerim Pasha, the commandant, the French and English consuls, many officers, and an immense crowd of soldiers, assembled. We carried him to the door, and would have gone further to his place of rest, but Turkish etiquette forbade. Strong divisions of military were posted on the line of procession, many of the soldiers of which pressed forward to carry the coffin: even old Kerim Pasha would insist upon bearing a hand. Arrived at the grave, the body was taken out of the coffin and deposited in a grave five or six feet deep, the head lying towards Mecca."

An immense cavern has just been discovered near Carydon, Indiana, which has already been explored for five miles.

Between 200 and 300 men of the troops serving in New Zealand have been allowed to purchase their discharge. This has been done partly with the view of a reduction of the army, as well as to induce respectable men to become settlers.

THE POLISH HUNGARIAN LEGION.

(From the Examiner.)

We desire to draw attention to the case of the destitute but deserving men whose situation is described in the accompanying paragraph. What these Polish-Hungarian exiles want is assistance to enable them to support themselves by their own labour; nor is what they ask for much. Irrespective of political feeling, we may fairly hope and expect that the charitably-disposed will not withhold it.

Since these gallant men arrived in utter destitution in this country, they have been entirely supported by the London operative classes, who have raised some £200 or £300 for them by small weekly subscriptions and otherwise. This source of relief is, however, now dried up, and it has become necessary to appeal to the wealthier classes to rival the generous exertions which have been made by the poorer. An attempt is being made to establish such of the legion as remain without employment or funds in a sort of associative shoe-making business. Lord Dudley Stuart has generously promised to assist in this scheme to the extent of purchasing tools, leather, &c. In the meantime, and until they have some returns from their undertaking, they are penniless. To keep life in these poor fellows (twenty-four in number) has cost sixpence per diem, or £4 4s. per week. It is proposed to raise a sum of money not merely sufficient to keep them from present starvation, but to form a fund to provide against the necessity of their selling their manufacture, as it were, from hand to mouth, and also to assist in placing them in such more regular and satisfactory employment as from time to time may be practicable.

It need hardly be observed that the twenty-four exiles in whose behalf this appeal is made, and of whom fourteen served in the late Hungarian struggle, form but a portion of the entire emigration; they comprise, however, that portion whose characters will bear the strictest scrutiny. The following gentlemen have consented to receive and superintend the proper administration of any funds transmitted for their relief:—Ashurst, W. H., jun., 6, Old Jewry; Bennoch, P., 77, Wood-street; Courtauld, Samuel, 2, Carey-lane, Cheapside; Leaf, William, 39, Old Change; Shaen, William, 10, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Taylor, P. A., 2, Carey-lane, Cheapside.

Mr. GEORGE COMBE, the author of the celebrated "Constitution of Man," addressed yesterday week a meeting of workmen in Edinburgh; which he had not done for thirteen years before. The circumstances which had led to this meeting were somewhat peculiar. A gentleman in the county of Norfolk, Mr. Lombe, who professed to be a great friend of the people, and had on various occasions given proofs of his sincerity in their cause, had sent him (Mr. Combe) a letter, stating that he had received the first annual report of William's Secular School, and transmitting £50 for educational purposes—£25 to be applied to the school, and £25 more to defray the expense of a public meeting of the working classes in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow, to lay before them the principles on which that institution was founded, and ask them whether, if they approved of them, they were disposed to have them carried into effect by legislative means. Mr. Simpson also addressed the meeting, which was adjourned for a week.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S FOURTH ORATION.

The fearless spirit of the reforming monk and patriot priest seems to have been kindled to every higher intensity than before, on Sunday last, by the presence of an enthusiastic crowd of his expatriated countrymen. His subject was again the Inquisition, the horrors of which, he reminded his auditors, he denounced as a Christian, and not in the spirit of Voltaire, though he fully felt what amount of justification the scoffers at Christianity found in the abundant abuses of the Papacy. He compared the celibate officials of the Vatican with the eunuchs of oriental despotism: only wretches devoid of the sensibilities and sympathies of men, could be trusted with the bowstring of the Rasb, or in the torture chamber of the Church. He described as an eye-witness the aspect of matters in the head-quarters, or "horse guards," of this sanguinary militia, when the Romans broke into its long impenetrable enclosure, and removed the superincumbent tons of rubbish which even the French in 1798 had not disturbed. He detailed the evidences which the demolition of thick walls brought to light, the murderous traps for private executions, the immured skeletons, the deep wells where quicklime had not entirely calcinated the osseous remains, the mural inscriptions still dimly legible in the dungeon cells, and all the sad suggestive appearances which in presence of a body of citizens and a notary public (Caggiotti, who has been since rotting in gaol for the performance of a simple ministerial office), have been given to the public, and baffle all attempts at explanation on the part of the hirelings who have lied through thick and thin to palliate these atrocities. The recent book of Achilli, "Dealings with the Inquisition," he said, is equally circumstantial on these points: in Rome to controvert them would be simply ridiculous. Kindling with the subject, the orator brought before his auditory vivid and striking delineations of the fourteen methods of torture in practical use, and forming the orthodox machinery for extorting avowals. The vigour and fervour of his sketches were powerfully impressive, especially when he conjured up the image of the crucified Saviour presiding over these Satanic scenes—the lighted candles, the chalice of redemption, the emblems of God's ineffable love for fallen man, dragged down as monstrous accomplices of these blasphemous doings. He thence launched into a description of the marriage festival of Charles of Spain and Louise of Orleans, when torches lit up the nuptial festivity with a heretic holocaust at Madrid, and painted devils on San Benito caps, fire and faggot, friars and flunkies, the shouts of a mad-dened mob and the roar of artillery, announced that the Church had blessed the bed by which a race of sanguinary idiots was to be perpetuated. And these wretches went to Mexico to put down the human immolations offered up to the idols of Montezuma; and this "Catholic" majesty felt commissioned to communicate such Christianity to South America! Well might the untutored aborigines hesitate to exchange their national system of slaughter in honour of their own grim deities for such a preposterous propitiation to the "Lamb of God" slain once and for ever to redeem and regenerate mankind. But his audience were especially moved by an appeal to their hopes of Italy delivered:—"Have you not hopes in your bosoms incompatible in their realization with the presence of a mitred king in the heart of our once glorious peninsula? Have not I an apostleship in the vista of futurity? Shall not our national tricolour unfurl again its cherished tints under our native sky, and scarce once again and for ever the monstrous emblem of two-necked tyranny? Yes, Spain might as well hope to enthrall once more the free republics of South America, as any European despot to keep quiet possession of a land that long trodden down has risen with a sudden convulsive effort, and grasped for an hour of ecstasy the fruition of freedom. Vienna and the Vatican may interchange civilities; Pilate and Herod, hitherto at variance, may shake hands over the immolation of Italy; but the hour of her resurrection has yet to come, and the foreign soldiers who now guard her sepulchre, blasted by the effluence of recuperated glory, will be scattered at the uprising of her independence. This is an eventuality which no Austrian inquisition can control, no pressure of rack or thumbscrew can retard, though the hoary-headed Radetzki preside at the clerical council of torture, and Torquemada revisit us in the hideous form of Haynau. Let others talk of Hungary, and horrors enacted on the Danube; we know what that miscreant's achievements were among ourselves. The butcheries of Brescia cry to God for vengeance! Babes writhing on the bayonet's point—our maidens brutally violated—our old men cloven down within the sanctuary of the household—a prosperous and happy community suddenly swamped in a deluge of blood, and visited with the sword of Attila and the torch of the Huns. Let the tiger look for sympathy to the Spanish Cardinal Wiseman; but the heart of manhood still beats in England, and execration tracks the footsteps of a scoundrel. The first act of the Gaeta gang of felons, when the burglary of Rome had been accomplished, was to gag the inhabitants, and restore, in all its abhorred machinery, that instrument of tyranny, the Holy Office. Can Wiseman deny this? Can he brazen out the fact of over sixty clergymen being at this hour in its dungeons, from which Monsignor Gazzola and Dr. Achilli have been miraculously rescued? Is not their crime that of which I am guilty, and glory in, having been chaplain to a regiment of freemen bent on the deliverance of their country? Men of England, keep your eyes fixed on Rome. See the political and social consequences of what is sought to be palmed off on you as a mere spiritual system. See in that prostrate and

terror-stricken city, where a new Domenick has called to the aid of his tiara another Simon de Montfort; where the Bedouins and Algerines of France assist at the brutalizing spectacle of a nation dragged backwards to the dismal phantasmagoria of the dark ages, blinded, gagged, manacled, and maimed; look steadily at Rome! We look, too, at our beloved, bleeding Italy! We have learnt to measure the mercies of reaction, and we treasure up the hoarded memory of our wrongs; the day will yet dawn for retribution. The wretched mitred king, the miserable eunuch of Florence, and the brutal Bomba, whom ten thousand families in their daily and nightly orisons to heaven curse with a wall of unutterable woe, shall know the full extent of our remembrance."

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

PRECOCIOUS CRIME AND IMPUDENCE.—At the Mansion House, three boys, the eldest only eleven, and the two others under nine years of age, were charged with picking pockets. A lad had, to his surprise, seen one of them alight a small stick into the pocket of a gentleman, and open it for inspection; and he had seen the process repeated on several succeeding customers, but, as it chanced, without disclosing any prospect of spoil. The two companions kept close, covering their leader's operations, and ready to receive his booty and make off. The smallest of the boys exclaimed—"Don't you believe a word he says, my Lord: it's all nothing but out-and-out lies." Lord Mayor—"What did you carry that stick for?" Boy—"What for? why, to keep away any boys that might want to whack me, to be sure." The other prisoners said their accuser was a regular liar, and no mistake; and he would nap it some day for what he said against innocent people. The eldest of the boys said he had neither father nor mother; that he lived with a woman in Mint-street, to whom he paid a penny a-night for his bed; and that he grubbed about for his victuals in the day. Lord Mayor—"I shall cause inquiries to be made about you, and send you to the House of Occupation." Boy—"Don't do that. If you let me go, you shan't have me any more, I'll promise you." Lord Mayor—"No; you shall have some protection. As for the other two, they shall be whipped in the presence of their parents, who are here, and discharged."

SUNDAY ORANGE SELLING.—Mr. Combe, the Clerkenwell magistrate, has discharged a number of poor persons summoned before him for selling fruit in the streets on Sunday. A girl, twelve years of age, who had been locked up all night, was charged with laying down her basket of oranges in Leather-lane, and several other children were charged under similar circumstances. "If I whistle in the street on Sunday," said Mr. Combe, "some people might feel annoyed, but they have no right to interfere with me for whistling. If the law is wrong, let it be altered. The Police Act does not authorize the police to take parties into custody for selling oranges on Sunday."

EXTRAORDINARY PERJURY.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Mr. John Goldsmid, of Mecklenburgh-square, and a member of the Stock Exchange, surrendered in discharge of his recognizance to answer an indictment in which he was charged with having, on the 6th of October last, committed an assault upon George Trenaman, an Inland Revenue officer. The assault took place at the Blue-Posts Tavern, Haymarket, the defendant being in a state of intoxication at the time. The defence set up was, that on the day mentioned the defendant dined with the family at Brighton. This was distinctly sworn to by his father and the footman. Mr. Sampson Goldsmid, and the landlord and porter of the Blue Posts, swore that the person who committed the assault was a person named Hoggins. Mr. Stevens, an auctioneer, deposed that he saw Mr. Goldsmid leave town by the Brighton train as usual—that when the summons was received at Brighton, the defendant was able to inform his brother the precise spot where the assault took place, though that was, they said, the first intimation they had of the affair, and no such information was afforded by the summons itself. The jury, after a moment's deliberation, found the defendant guilty. The Commissioners pressed for the severest penalty the Court could inflict. The learned Judge made some severe observations upon the parties implicated in the defence, and said he agreed with the jury, it being impossible to doubt where the truth lay: there had been most gross perjury. The defendant was then sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THE CASE OF THE BIRDS.—All the judges, with the exception of Mr. Baron Platt, were occupied on Saturday, in the Exchequer Chamber, with the case of Bird and his wife, now in prison for an assault on their female servant, and who had appealed from a second trial. The matter had before been submitted to the five judges sitting as a Court under a recent statute to consider cases reserved from the criminal courts, but those judges not agreeing it was referred to the 15 judges. The arguments of counsel were heard at great length, and the judges reserved their decision.

SEATS ON THE ROOFS OF OMNIBUSES.—The legality of carrying passengers on a "longitudinal seat upon the roofs of omnibuses" was decided on Friday at the Middlesex Sessions, in a case entitled "Sophia Gaywood v. a conviction of Mr. Henry." The conviction was quashed much to the satisfaction of a crowd of omnibus drivers and owners.

THE HACKETT GANG.—Five men have been arrested by the police, as they were leaving the house

of a woollen-draper, in Tottenham-court-road, at midnight. They had emptied the shop till, and left an accomplice secreted in the chimney.

THE QUEEN (ON THE PROSECUTION OF HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX) v. THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.—In this case—heard on Monday in the Court of Queen's Bench—a rule had been granted, calling upon the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding them to issue such warrant and give such instructions as were by law required for the payment to Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, of the arrears due subsequently to the 30th of September, and payable on the 30th of December, 1849, of the annuity of £100,000, payable out of the consolidated fund under the 1st and 2d of William IV., c. 11, entitled "An Act for enabling his Majesty to make provision for supporting the Royal Dignity of the Queen, in case she shall survive his Majesty." The Attorney-General now appeared to show cause against the rule. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Hill, Q.C., and Mr. Welsby, followed on the same side. Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Peacock, Q.C., Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Sears, were heard in support of the rule. The judge took time to consider.

STRIKE AMONGST THE SEAMEN OF THE NORTH.—A body of at least 2,000 seamen from Sunderland are on strike. They demand a standing wage of £4 10s., a London coal-trade voyage during the winter months, £3 10s. during the summer, and £3 a month and small stores foreign. They have met the Shields men in the market-place, South Shields, forming a formidable body of above 3,000 men. After stating their grievances, the speakers proposed, and the meeting adopted, resolutions condemnatory of the Mercantile Marine Act, which the seamen say "tickets them off like a parcel of Mexican slaves." After the meeting the Sunderland men were escorted out of the town by the Shields seamen without any disturbance. A large meeting, composed solely of Shields men, has also been held, at which it was resolved to join the Sunderland men in standing out for £4 10s. a voyage. Communications have been sent off to Hartlepool, Seaham, Stockton, and the other ports of the coast, calling upon the men to stand out for the advance of wages. Some owners on the Wear have paid the wages demanded by the seamen, and have sent their vessels to sea; others, who have had their crews engaged, have sent them to sea in spite of the men on strike. The men have not struck on the Tyne, but it is expected a number of them will turn out; and it is stated that the seamen of Lynn are on strike.

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.—On Saturday a meeting was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Pocklington, to take steps relative to the present state of agriculture. The room, which will hold about 500, seemed to be full, and principally of those connected with agriculture. The chief personage on the occasion was Mr. Busfield Ferrand, who was announced in the advertisement as one who would take part in the proceedings, and as this was the first time he has addressed the farmers of this part of the East Riding expectation seemed to run very high, and he was met at the railway station, where he was hailed with cheers, and then escorted into the town. The Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. C. A. Darley, Mr. R. Denison, of Waplington, Mr. Jonathan Harrison, and other gentlemen, were present. Mr. Ferrand was heard at great length, and with much cheering; and adopted a petition for the revision of the present tariff.

THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY has recently made two important purchases in the county of Essex. One of the estates is situated at Walthamstow; it will be divided into 70 lots, each having a frontage of 26 to 30 feet, and varying in depth from 95 to 160 feet. The estate is situated in close proximity to Grosvenor house, and being laid out in streets is well adapted for building purposes. Its distance from town is about six miles. The other is a very large purchase, consisting of an estate of 205 acres, close to the town of Romford, consisting of land partly adapted for building, and partly for agricultural purposes. It has been purchased by the society at a cost of £70 per acre, and will be allotted in small farms, of two or more acres.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE CITY.—On Monday morning a devastating conflagration broke out in the range of premises belonging to Messrs. J. R. Bousfield and Co., wholesale clothiers and exporters, situated 126 and 127, Houndsditch. The building in which the fire commenced had been erected not more than seven or eight years. It was of the most substantial construction, and nearly 200 feet long, the lower floor being used as the manufactured goods depot, while that immediately above contained the made-up goods, which were ready for the home trade or exportation. The firm was insured, or the loss must have been ruinous. Unhappily, Hoffmeyer, one of the London brigade, belonging to the Waterloo-road station, received such serious injuries as in all probability will cost him his life. He was standing on the sill of one of the windows, directing the water from the branch of an engine into the first floor, when the rooms above fell in, and the timber flooring projecting through the opening knocked the unfortunate man from his standing-place, so that he fell in a horizontal position upon the top of some iron spikes round an area window. The iron railings were forced into his side, and he remained impaled until another fireman rushed forward and lifted him off. Upon his arrival at the London Hospital, it was found that two of the spikes had perforated the left bladebone, one of his ribs was fractured, and it was feared that the bone had entered his lungs.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen has entertained this week, among other distinguished persons, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Countess de Neuilly, and the Baron and Baroness de Brunnow. On Friday night the royal and noble circle enjoyed a dramatic representation, by Mr. Charles Kean and his selected company, in the Reubens-room. The pieces were Mr. Douglas Jerrold's comedy "The Prisoner of War," and Mr. Planché's vaudeville "The Loan of a Lover."

It is understood that the Court may be expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on the 3rd of February, for the opening of the session; and it is stated that her Majesty has determined to hold one drawing-room and two levees before the Easter recess.

Lord Wharncliffe has withdrawn from a contest with Lord Redesdale for the Chairmanship of Committees in the House of Lords. Lord Redesdale's election is now certain.—*Globe*.

We have much pleasure in announcing, that the order of the Garter has been conferred upon the Marquis of Normanby, in consideration of his important services as Ambassador in Paris, and in several other high offices of State.—*Times*.

General Radowitz left London for Berlin on Friday last, having been rather unexpectedly recalled by the King of Prussia, who is anxious to confer with him personally. As the General intimated an intention of speedily joining his family at Erfurt, his return is not thought to indicate any immediate change of policy.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Lord John Russell has unsolicitedly appointed the second son of Mr. Douglas Jerrold to a clerkship in the Treasury.

The officers of the Palace Court have been awarded compensation for their abolished places. The award has given them annuities of from £40 to £60 a year.

The wife and four children of John Mitchel, the Irish political convict, have arrived in Liverpool from Dublin, on their way to join Mr. Mitchel in Australia. Father Kenyon accompanied them, and started them on their voyage in the "Condor," on Thursday.

By the lamented death of Mr. John Duncan, the African traveller, his widowed mother, who has reached the age of 82, was left in straitened circumstances. She resides at Gatehouse, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of which county her able and energetic son was a native. Provost Kirk, Mr. John Brown, and some other gentlemen of that town, drew up a memorial petitioning for some pecuniary aid to Mrs. Duncan from the Royal Bounty Fund. The application has been successful, and orders have been given to present Mrs. Duncan with the sum of £50 from that fund.—*Dumfries Courier*.

LORD DALMENY, eldest son of Earl Rosebery, died on Thursday, at his seat in Linlithgowshire, in the 41st year of his age.

LORD ROBERT TAYLOR, second son of the Marquis of Headfort, died at the Barracks, Fermoy, on Sunday week, from the breaking of a blood-vessel. It appears that, as his lordship was walking in the town of Fermoy, he saw a man beating a dog. On remonstrating, the man struck him a blow, which he returned, and the next moment exclaimed, "I am choking with blood." After lingering some days, he died without pain or suffering.

MR. WILLIAM HOLMES, a well-known political character, died on Sunday, and is honoured with a lengthened obituary by the *Times*. He sat successively for Grampound, Tregony, Bishop's Castle, Hazelmere, and Berwick-on-Tweed. For Ipswich he was a candidate in 1835, and previously for Queenborough, but by neither of those places was he returned; while he proved equally unsuccessful at Stafford, in 1841. He filled the office of Treasurer of the Ordnance in the Ministries of Lord Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington. In the high and palmy days of Toryism the peculiar talents of Mr. Holmes were in great request, for in the private management of the members of an unreformed House of Commons he was without a rival. Of the confidence reposed in him by Mr. Perceval, and of the close friendship subsisting between them, it would be impossible to speak in terms too strong. Mr. Holmes was by the side of Mr. Perceval when he sank under the hand of an assassin, and he also happened to have been within a few yards of Mr. Huskisson when that well-known statesman came by a violent though accidental death. No place was found for him in the ministries of Sir Robert Peel, but he, nevertheless, faithfully discharged his duties as whipper-in to the great Conservative party. He reached the advanced age of three-score years and ten.

VACANT PARLIAMENTARY SEATS.—The South Notts election is yet to come off; and a seat for North Notts will presently be vacated, by the retirement of Mr. Houldsworth, "a successful Manchester manufacturer, who, achieving great wealth while Manchester was yet in political darkness, took to Toryism and horse-racing." The lamented death of Lord Alford leaves open a representation in Bedfordshire, which will probably be conferred on Col. Gilpin. Lord Lincoln's succession to the peerage, Sir Samuel Martin's elevation to the bench, and Mr. Shiel's exchange into an embassy, expose the Falkirk Burghs, Pontefract, and Dungeness, to a contest.

LITERATURE.

A Dissertation on Church Polity. By ANDREW COVENTRY DICK, Esq., Advocate. Second Edition. London: Ward and Co.

THE republication of this powerful treatise, which has been out of print for several years, is a source of no ordinary satisfaction to us; and we congratulate our readers on its becoming thus accessible to them, in a neat form, and at a low price. And if the observation of "the signs of the times" has led any of our readers to those conclusions at which, with something of surprise and disappointment, we have ourselves arrived, they will consider it to be highly useful and important to have such a book of principles at hand at the present juncture, to aid in the diffusion of clear, sound, forcible views of the religious and political questions involved in the very fact of Nonconformity. Many sincerely good and firm men seem to have a good deal to learn about these questions. It might have been thought that an intelligent hold on first principles was more common to our Dissenting communities than seems to be the case. It was scarcely possible to calculate for so much Nonconformity that is but a doctrinal dissent from the national creeds, or a rejection of the polity of Episcopacy, or, as in numerous cases, but a family tradition. But there may be much Nonconforming practice where there is nothing of the essence of Nonconformity. Dissent is often very far from being Anti-state-churchism. There is a great educational mission in which Anti-state-churchmen have yet to be engaged. And it would be worth while to clear away one ambiguity which often, as in the progress of recent events, shelters those who in fundamentals are opposed to them, as well as those who favour them: let there be a disuse of the negative terms "Dissent" and "Nonconformity," except for the simple facts of historical and practical relation to the Episcopal Establishment; and for the broad principles of self-sustenance, and non-interference of the State, in matters of religion, let the more fit and expressive words, "Voluntarism" and "Anti-state-churchism" be carefully and constantly employed.

One error which now finds advocacy is, that our severance from the State-church is merely a question as to the *method and form*, under which the kingdom of Christ shall be realized—a difference on a secondary point between those who are agreed in higher and essential matters. But the question is vital,—underlies the facts of Church-constitution and guidance,—determines the existence at all of a kingdom distinctively that of God,—and involves all that is of the deepest importance in "soul-guidance," and the exhibition of the Idea of Christianity. This is a seasonable time to develop and urge the high religious argument against Establishments; to prove—as the spirit of Christianity and the nature of the Church enable us to prove—that State-churches, by that very fact, are not the Church of Christ. We find in the work before us no slight service to this truth; treating, as it does, the theory of a State-church as a subject which comprehends and necessarily prejudices the chief problems of ecclesiastical polity. The author shows, most conclusively, from the constitution of man—from the idea of religion—from the nature of religious life and action—that the assumed right of Government to create or adopt and maintain a Church, is opposed not to mere accidental habits and artificial opinions, but to that universal law of the race which makes conscience master in religion,—subverts the decrees of Heaven—and intercepts the allegiance of man to his God.

Mr. Dick's dissertation especially presents, with singular force, the argument against State-churches from the object and functions of the State itself. He is the author of a most luminous treatise, which, although not now before us for a critical opinion, we venture to recommend very strongly to our readers, as a contribution to political science scarcely inferior to any of modern times—on "The Nature and Office of the State." Although that work is of later composition than the "Church Polity," it is, in many respects, the discussion of a previous question; and furnishes conclusions which form a solid and impregnable ground for the argument to which this volume is devoted. From the "Introduction" to the present work, we quote a passage which opens-up this discussion:—

"The idea of the supremacy of religion over every other human interest, which was indigenous to the Eastern mind, was carried by Christianity into the West, and had time to take deep root there during the three centuries when the Christian Church was growing up within the Roman empire, apart from, and in resistance to, the Imperial authority. The alliance at last struck up between them, came too late to place the Church in the humble position occupied by the superstition it supplanted in the imperial favour. The Church was the organ of religion, now felt to be the most momentous of human concerns; it was, besides, a society complete within itself, having a settled constitution, a code of laws, and a well-defined and long-practised usage of combined actions, and of government. To reduce Christianity to the level of Paganism in social opinion, to break up the formidable confederacy of

Christian men, or teach the Christian Romans to imitate their heathen forefathers in taking their public rulers for their religious chiefs, was beyond the compass of imperial skill or power; and if the State was any longer to exercise over its subjects a control in religion, it was henceforth necessary that it should act through the medium of the Church. Ever since, accordingly, national society, which anciently was one and indivisible, has been split into a secular and a religious interest. In some countries, indeed, and at different times, the distinction has been all but obliterated, now from the overgrowth of the Church, and again from the unnatural vigour of the secular influence. But nowhere has national society been brought entirely back to its old simple and homogeneous condition. Some separation of the authorities in the Church and in the State has still been maintained. This is now, indeed, a fixed idea in civilised opinion; nor does any one deny that the people which includes religion among its national concerns, must consent that its constitution shall present the complexity of a religious and political society.

"What proportion of constitutional authority ought to be assigned to each society respectively, and by what means unity in the public will and action may be maintained, are problems which have grievously perplexed states ever since the days of Constantine. As questions of theory, they are, at this date, as unsettled as ever; while the practical efforts to solve them, the many devices for harmoniously adjusting the State combination of politics and religion, although very numerous and skilful, have, after much cost of labour and happiness, all ended in total failure. Perceiving this, many persons have been incited to examine the grounds of the system, and of such as have done so in a proper candour and seriousness, the most part have been rewarded by discovering that this cause of public unhappiness had not the sanction of reason or religion. They have discovered, that while the old rule for constructing a State, which required it to be a simple and homogeneous society, was deeply founded in philosophy and utility, it was no less plain that the requisite simplicity was impossible if States were to take charge of religion. They must be confined strictly to the business of civil politics. Christianity, by removing religion from the authority of statesmen (in which respect it but developed and enforced the true law of nature), laid the foundation of a policy of which the only just consummation was the separation of the Church from the State. The amalgamation of these two, accomplished by Constantine, had been artificial and compulsory. It had been effected by mutilations and distortions of both institutions; and had resulted everywhere in imposing upon nations a constitution which, in its political part, denied to men their rights as subjects, and in its religious part, their rights as Christians."

Mr. Dick directs his argument against "two distinct foundations on which it is attempted to raise the edifice of a civil establishment of religion;"—one, High-Churchism, which assumes "that religious duty is incumbent on states"—that governors have charge of the religious well-being of their subjects; the other Low-Churchism, which rests the Establishment on "considerations of civil utility alone." In examining these positions, the author uses the same process of reasoning for their overthrow, and for the settlement of the great principles necessary to the determination of the controversy. It is very difficult to give an adequate idea of the treatment which the subject receives. Analysis of the work is impossible in any restricted space. Quotations do injustice to a dissertation so strikingly marked by coherence and completeness. It will be best for us to indicate the progress of the argument, and then to furnish another brief extract; from which, when taken together, the range of the work, and its manner of execution, may be in some measure understood.

An inquiry into "the authority of the magistrate in matters of religion," literally annihilates those pretensions which are put forth by the High-Church party; and is followed by an examination of "the argument from Scripture," by the help of which "any man may light himself safely through the dark labyrinth of sophistries which Churchmen have painfully constructed with materials from Scripture." "The Argument from Civil Utility" is then considered; and it is shown, by a closely-reasoned testing of all the allegations of the maintainers of this view, that Government has no aptitude for religious services—that it is not within its sphere to illuminate the minds and guard the morals of its subjects—and that any duty it may be asserted to owe in this respect, must imply right and power to work, as Government works elsewhere, by methods of command and compulsion. Or, if the people are to be free to take or reject the proffered good, the Government has the bounden duty of a schoolmaster of persons, not one of whom is bound to be its pupil; but, as "right and duty are always co-relative, the station of pupil must be incumbent on the subject, if the Government has the right of instructor." In the one case the moralist, in the other the politician, may well consider whether the exercise of such an assumed right of the Government is capable of being of any genuine utility. The "civil utility" of State-churches is "a phantom of the imagination of Churchmen;"—historical truth is without exception against such an assumption and defence. "The Idea—the Creed—the Endowment—of an Established Church," are treated in successive sections; each of which is full of suggestive matter, additionally to the invincible logic of the direct discussion. These prepare for a crushing chapter on "the Subordination of an Established Church," which a Christian cannot read without unwonted

seriousness, and we should hope a Christian Churchman not without shame. Two sections take up all the aspects and defences of a State-church "as a Scheme of Instruction;"—they fail before every test of principle, of efficiency, of capability, and even of the most beggarly expediency. We strongly urge the perusal of these sections on every reader who would be well-up in the practical truths of Anti-state-churchism. The volume is then concluded by a chapter on the "Political Effects of an Established Church," which shall speak for itself in the following short extract:—

"The establishment of a Church introduces into the constitution a political incorporation, which is constantly aiming at its own ends. These are sectarian; and as they would be defeated by the ascendancy of free principles, so the Church always acts against liberty. The particular conclusions to which our speculations have led us, might be amply vindicated by an appeal to history; but the general fact, that the Church is a strong agent in political affairs, our own experience attests. Let any one think how many of our differences would cease if it were at this moment withdrawn from the country, and he will perceive that it is the cause of at least one-half of our civil discords. Into the many disputes to which it gives rise, it infuses also a peculiar keenness and malignity, which make them doubly afflictive to society. While it exists, reason and public utility cannot be the sole guides of legislation, and the nation will never taste the sweets of just and free government."

If it seem that our extracts do not present any portion of that elaborate and convincing reasoning which we have so highly extolled, we beg our readers to bear in mind that the middle portion of a mathematical demonstration would be a very uninteresting and useless affair, severed from its proposition, and stopping short of its Q. E. D.; and the greater part of this book will as little bear quotation. We have a sense of the worth of Mr. Dick's dissertation for which we have not even now found adequate expression: it is most philosophical in spirit—rigidly conclusive in its argument—learned and comprehensive—adequately discussing and determining this first question of church polity in all its bearings. It should be in every vestry library, young men's institute, and book-club; and especially in every Nonconformist family.

Imagination. An original Poem, in two Parts. By SPERO. London: David Bogue.

THIS is a first production; dedicated to Charles Dickens, who read the MS. with approval, and sanctioned it with his name. It is so responsible a thing to add a volume of verse to the oceans thereof which flood our literature, that to do it un-ent, uncommissioned by heaven, is nothing short of a crime. If the critics and the public agree to pronounce Spero "not guilty," it will be rather for the promise of his poem, than for its actual accomplishment. The author is happy in the introduction afforded by the name of Mr. Dickens; or perhaps he would have been without an audience, and without a critic. Not that his poem is without merits which please the reader; but that the busy world has no time to hearken to all her self-appointed bards,—and, for the most part, the reading world has no ear for the practising lessons of young poets learning to sing. But if the author be true to his aspiration—if he be faithful to his powers, in their careful conscientious culture—if he keep in mind that poetry is *art* as well as *inspiration*—he may hereafter justify the partial praise which is all he can now reasonably expect, or his critic honestly bestow; and may, perhaps, become a rightful claimant of a better fame. We will, however, specify some things to his advantage, easily observable in his pages. There is an inhabiting spirit in his verse, of truthful thought and generous feeling;—there is an originality which avoids the stock imagery and staple language of common versifiers;—and the composition is not inelegant nor ungraceful. We add an extract which warrants us in speaking of the author hopefully: it is such as no mere rhymier or poetaster could give us:—

"Some prophecy from shapes the midnight hour
Hath raised, and cheer or droop beneath their power:
Weak traits the strongest minds will often feel,
And dread the shadows which thy elves reveal;
Thus harmless visions have inspired more dread
Than falling axe above the doomed head.
Now yonder want-pinch'd man holds wealth and power,
And friends and plenty grace the festive hour,
And smiles of health upon his children play,
His wife and all around content and gay;
Oh! leave him not too soon, increase thy charm,
And wrap his thin-clad couch with fancies warm."

Go, visit yon poor soul, to virtue lost,
From side to side her aching head has toss'd,
And tried in vain to rest—e'en now she sleeps;
Around her doating sire a child she creeps,
Or, happy sits beneath her mother's smile,
Or sports of innocence the hours beguile;
Now walks o'er fields to church, there purely prays—
Now gathering flowers, in the meadow strays;
Now loves the youth with all her maiden heart,
And feels the pang she felt when doom'd to part;
With burning vows he urged a lover's claim,
Impos'd on love, and seal'd her maiden shame;
The flight from happy home—the sorrows known,
The penance pass'd would heavier sins atone,
Pursue thy theme—the father seeks his child,
Her mother looks on her as once she smil'd;

Bring homestead scenes—the church, the brook, the lane,
The well-stacked ricks, the fields of waving grain,
The simple village song, the rustic glee,
And homely game to join in merrily,
And so subdue her till she seeks to gain
Forgiveness from the hearts she rent in twain.

Glide softly o'er the bed where childhood lies,
And waft her little soul to sun-lit skies,
And let her needle to her tender breast,
The gentle dove that happy there would rest;
The simple daisy and the primrose bring,
With warbling birds their sweetest notes to sing,
And train her growing heart with acts of grace,
To rise with happier thoughts and smiling face,
And calm with pleasing flights her youthful fears,
And keep thy gloomier dreams from tender years."

Lectures delivered at the Monthly United Service of the Nonconformist Churches in Nottingham; with other Discourses preached on Public Occasions. By Rev. SAMUEL MCALL. London: Jackson and Walford.

We do not often meet with a volume of sermons so thoroughly worthy of complete perusal as the present. The themes are not everyday, commonplace topics; but have a freshness, a moral interest, and a wide range, unfortunately too rare in the pulpit. The preacher discusses his theme with considerable power of intellect—with definiteness and precision—and with a quiet persuasive eloquence. We could specify several discourses which seem to us to possess an excellence rarely approached in pastoral instruction. The volume will not only be highly acceptable to the people of the author's ministerial charge, but will become a prized book with all readers who look well into it; for they cannot fail to find abundance of clear thinking, rich gospel sentiment, eminent suggestiveness, and effective practical guidance. In brief, these lectures are unusually novel and various in subject—argumentative and original in treatment—manly in style—and fitted to extensive usefulness.

The Last Enemy, and the Sure Defence; an Earnest Call on Men to Prepare for Death. By the Rev. W. LEASK. London: Green.

We need not commend Mr. Leask to our readers: his commendation is to be found in the numerous valuable contributions he has made to our religious literature. This little volume, suggested by a Christian gentleman who had felt the need of such a work, occupies a place peculiarly its own in practical treatises on religion. It supplies a want; and so supplies it, that we feel convinced that many editions will be exhausted, before Christians, seeking the spiritual good of their heedless fellow-men, will allow it to be disguised. The author has written of—the cause of death—the necessity and the nature of preparation for death;—of false securities—a chapter of deeply solemn and searching thought;—of "dying testimonies"—under which head are collected touching facts and sayings, by which both those who lived in faith and those who rejected the truth, are made to furnish examples to arouse and stimulate, to warn and deter;—and lastly, of "the conqueror of death," in a beautiful and impressive exhibition of the highest truths of the gospel. The comprehensive outline we have indicated is everywhere filled up with striking and weighty thoughts; uttered with simplicity and clearness, and with a fulness of absorbed affectionate earnestness.

"*God is Love:*" a Sermon preached at Brighton. By Rev. H. M. WAGNER, M.A. London: Hamilton and Co.

Who would think this title covers a priestly vindication of the Brighton minority church-rate? Yet it is the Rector's version and defence of that proceeding. With feeble touches here and there about the duty of charity, and so forth, he puts forward the minutest details of the matter in a narrow spirit, and with shallow sophistical statements. We are pained at the profanity—astonished at the want of sense—and not astonished at the impudence, of this most curious and impotent production! This is not the place to discuss the merits of the question treated of.

The Reviewer begs to acknowledge the following works; some of them would have been noticed more fully, were his table not crowded with other publications, yet unacknowledged:—

Light for the House of Mourning. By JABEZ BURNS, D.D. London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row. Who has not felt the need of such a book for the bereaved? This volume is just that desired friend and counsellor for mourners, which many will rejoice to receive from the hand of sympathy. Consolation, instruction, and the quickening of spiritual feeling, are provided for with great adaptedness and efficiency. We have much satisfaction in thus commending it.

Serpents in Hedges. By the Rev. S. MARTIN. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—"Whoso breaketh a hedge a serpent shall bite him." God has made a hedge about all men; he who breaks it is himself the sufferer in the end. This principle is applied by the author to the transaction of business in the present day; which he describes as a breaking-down of hedges which God has placed round the bodily life, the moral constitution of man, families and communities. His "plea for moderation in the hours of business," is sustained by fact, argument, and testimony. It is an ingenious, pungent, interesting, powerful tract.—*Friendship with*

God. A Sermon. By CHARLES STANFORD. London: Hamilton and Co., Paternoster-row.—A very delightful discourse; which well deserves Mr. Sheppard's praise (in a brief preface) of its "freshness, nobleness, simplicity, and fervour." It is animating, purifying, elevating, in its every thought and feeling; and has depth of meaning and originality, united with simple phrase and confiding freedom.—*Geological Confirmations of the Truth of Scripture.* By the Rev. W. CARLILE. Edinburgh: Blackie.—Reprinted from a Jamaica paper; and deservedly. The "Vestiges" are made to contribute to the vindication of Scripture; and the moral principles of that work are exposed and refuted.—*The Mother's Friend.* Vol. III. London: Green, Paternoster-row.—A useful magazine, full of interesting and edifying matter. The lady-editor should weed those contributions in which occur some abominable conventional religious phrases, and also take care that simplicity do not sink into silliness. Why, the mystification of the authorship of two of Longfellow's poems? They are "The Reaper and the Flowers," and the "Psalm of Life"—the latter being given under the title, "Oh, call not earth a barren spot"—and both having initials, as if original, instead of being acknowledged as Longfellow's. So good a magazine should be carefully protected from nonsense—if not dishonesty—of this sort.—*The Crisis: a Prize Essay on Senior Classes in Sunday Schools.* By HENRY HALL. London: Green, Paternoster-row.—A very practical and useful essay on the most important branch of Sunday-school labours.—*Some Passages in the Life of a Convert from Anglo-Catholicism to the Truth as it is in Jesus.* By R. C. J. London: Nisbet, Berners-street.—A narrative of facts, not without interest and profitableness; though its fervent spirit is tinged with peculiarity and enthusiasm.—*The Temporal Prospects of Israel Unsettled: In answer to the "Objections of Edward Swaine."* By W. C. YONGE. London: Aylott and Co., Paternoster-row.—Though differing from the writer, we may commend his book as a candid and intelligent reply to Mr. Swaine's work; and as worthy a perusal from those who would form an independent opinion on the subject treated of.—*Thoughts on the Death of Moses, Aaron, and Miriam.* London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.—A small work, pleasingly and instructively filling in the details of a scripture sketch.—*Labours among the Indians of British Guiana, by John Meyer.* By LEONARD STRONG. London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.—A narrative of labours which appear to have been deeply earnest, and in the true missionary spirit. It is written with much singularity; but is stored with facts, both exciting and seriously interesting.—*The Class of a Thousand and One: a Sunday-school Memorial.* London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.—Reprinted from the *Sunday School Magazine*. Simple, pathetic, truth-teaching narratives, which will refine the feelings and stimulate the zealous activity of every Christian reader.

—*Light in the Cloud: Thoughts for Hours of Sorrow.* London: Wertheim, Paternoster-row.—*My Past Impressions.* By Rev. W. CLARKSON. London: Snow, Paternoster-row.—*Infidelity Tested by Fact.* By Rev. S. MANNING. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.—Thoughtful, useful papers,—reprinted from the "Church"; a most valuable sixpenny-work for wide distribution.—*The Apostle Paul and his Glorying.* By Dr. MELSON. London: Aylott and Co., Paternoster-row.—*What of the Night? or England's Provocations and God's Judgments.* London: Aylott and Co., Paternoster-row.—*The True Church.* By JAMES BIDEN. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.—*An Inquiry into the Origin of Septenary Institutions.* From the Westminster. London: Luxford Whitefriars-street.

GLEANINGS.

UNADORNED ELOQUENCE.—The *New Englander* says of "Father Chapman," a teetotal orator:—"His style of writing is direct, plain, and devoid of ornament. Indeed, his thoughts appear sometimes in a state of nudity; and even when he takes special pains to dress them, the bones stick out. He has been too busy to engrave pictures on his war-club; but his caustic appeals drive home to the memory, and impress his figures on the tablet of the heart as the mariner pricks the blue initials on his sun-browned arms."

THE NOMINATIVE AN OBJECTIVE.—Two men were disputing the paternity of a picture, one of them remarking, "I'll wager you a guinea that that picture was painted by Shee." "I beg your pardon," said Lamb, in his driest manner, "but would it not be more grammatical to say painted by her?"

POETS AND POULTRY.—What the Phoenix was to the young poets of England, and the Angels to Dr. Watts, the Eagle is to the American bards.—Poets seem fond of poultry. American poetry never will improve till the schoolmaster here flogs the eagle out of the young scholars of the west, as Dr. Bowyer whipped the Phoenix out of the Christ school students of London.—*New York Figaro.*

A BORROWED COUNTERTEINANCE.—A Gascon officer, demanding his salary from the Minister of War, maintained that he was in danger of dying of hunger. The Minister, who saw that his visage was full and ruddy, told him that his face gave the lie to his statement. "Ah! sir," said the Gascon, "don't trust to that; this face is not mine. It belongs to my landlord, who has given me credit for a long time past."

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—At the Queen's Printing-office, in New-street-square, London, is a middle-aged woman with a wonderful head. She recollects the year and the chapter of every Act of Parliament upon any subject. Though she is only the forewoman of the bookfolders many shrewd attorneys are very much indebted to her for information as to the last acts bearing upon any question.

A New York paper states that Jenny Lind has £150,000 in the British funds, and pays to the British Government annually £4,000 income tax. She has given away about £48,000 in charity. The whole amount of her European wealth is estimated at one million of dollars.

PENNY BANKS.—These admirable institutions have already taken firm root in the metropolis, and are fast spreading over the country. In Whitechapel 8,000 depositors have presented themselves in less than nine months; and their united accumulations amounted in that time to about £2,000, or an average of 6s. to each depositor.

THE PUSEYITE PRIEST OF BRIDGESTONE lately offered a young man of religious principles a good book if he would abstain from reading the *Western Times*—the book was a life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

SIR ORACLE.—To the end of the world, in every line of life, there will be some men who will get on, and others who will go back. Some are active, clever, and lucky; others are lazy, dull, and unfortunate. Consequently, in every pursuit which is cultivated for profit's sake, there will be great variety at all times between the several degrees of success attained.—A "Times" leader.

POETRY.

PRIVILEGE AND PRESCRIPTION.

No proud man's scorn can Bloomfield's fame destroy,
Though lords may still his origin deride;
Ev'n lords have praised "the bard who walk'd in joy,
Following his plough upon the mountain's side."
And who derides the "Norwich weaver boy"
Whom senators hear, standing at Cobden's side?
The rank our fathers worshipp'd seems a toy
To us, who say to Privilege, "Thou'rt defied."
It is, at best, a lamp whose oil is split;
Or old dull book, which we behold and laugh;
And in whose ancient title faintly glit,
Stanley might read his order's epitaph:
"Here sleeps Prescription, in his tomb of boards,
Buried beneath a multitude of words."

EBENEZER ELLIOTT

BIRTHS.

January 13, at the Chapel house, Braunton, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. S. C. KENT, of a son.
January 26, at Cheltenham, the lady of T. W. CHANDLER, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

January 21, at Ebenezer Chapel, St. David's, by the Rev. J. L. Jones, the Rev. SIMON EVANS, of Penygwyn, to MARTHA, the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. GRIFFITHS, of St. David's.
January 23, at the Quay Meeting, Woodbridge, by the Rev. F. B. BROWN, Mr. WILLIAM BROODBANK, jun., to Miss SARAH GAMMAGE, both of the above places.

DEATHS.

January 14, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, aged 50, JANET, the beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. PERREY, pastor of the church at Agard-street Chapel, Derby.
January 17, ALICE MARY, the infant daughter of the Rev. W. G. LEWIS, of Kensington.
January 19, at Mirehouse, Cumberland, in his 81st year, JOHN SPEDDING, Esq.
January 19, at Summerlands, near Exeter, aged 86, MARGARET, the youngest daughter of the late J. BARING, Esq., of Mount Radford, near Exeter.
January 20, at the Grove, Hackney, aged 86, Mrs. LEAH IVORY SWAYNE, relict of the late Mr. J. Swayne, of the same parish. She was a kind and tender-hearted mother, and a woman of exemplary piety.
January 20, at 17, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, aged 62, JOHN WILLIAM YOUNG.
January 21, aged 3 months, EDMUND GROVE, the infant son of the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Camden Town.
January 23, in Hyde Park-gardens, aged 80, MARY, the beloved wife of W. A. HANKEY, Esq., of Fenchurch-street.
January 23, at Dalmeny-park, the Lord DALMENY, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery.
January 23, after two days' illness, deeply regretted, in his 13th year, EDWARD WINTER, eldest son of Mr. J. Winter, builder, Brentwood, Essex.
January 24, in his 89th year, JOHN BURTON LUCAS, Esq., of London-fields, Hackney.
January 24, at his residence, Winecheap-street, aged 56, the Rev. WILLIAM DAVIES, for fourteen years the esteemed pastor of the Baptist church, Halesham, Sussex, and for the last twelve years the beloved minister of the Baptist church, King-street, Canterbury.
January 24, of apoplexy, ANN, the wife of Mr. T. TURNER, of Newport, Monmouthshire. Mrs. Turner had but momentarily left the circle of a few juvenile friends, children of parents belonging to the church and congregation of which, for many years, she had been an honourable member.
January 28, at his residence, Brunswick-square, Southampton, after a few hours' illness, aged 69, Mr. JAMES DAVIES. He was an old and much respected inhabitant of the above town, and a deacon of the above-par (Independent) church.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds have been rather fluctuating since our last, but with a decided tendency to advance. Speculation, however, is very inert, and all classes of dealers are extremely cautious, waiting to see the result of the opening of Parliament. A number of small investments have been made since our last, chiefly on behalf of annuitants, but the gross amount of all the purchases is not very great. The value of money in the Stock Exchange is lower. Exchequer Bills have improved. Bank Stock also has risen.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.						
Annuities...	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99
India Stock ..	208 0					207
Bank Stock ..	214 1/4	214 1/4	214 1/4			215
Exchq. Bills..	59 pm.	59 pm.	57 pm.	60 pm.	60 pm.	58 pm.
India Bonds ..	70 pm.	72 pm.	70 pm.	71 pm.	68 pm.	71 pm.
Long Annuity.	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 1/2		7 13-16	7 13-16

The Foreign Market has been very inactive. Spanish has improved; so also has Mexican. Peruvian and Chilean have suffered from the news of political disturbances. Northern and Dutch Bonds are firm. The following are the present prices:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 88½; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent., 105½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 33½; Russian Bonds, 1822, Five per Cent., 113½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38½; Venezuela Deferred, 11½; Dutch Four per Cent., 91.

The Share Market was very heavy until Saturday, when a sudden and generally unexpected rise took place. Midland advanced about a £1, North Western 10s. to 15s., Lancashire and Yorkshire, 10s. to £1, and Great Western £1, though the last-named did not leave off higher than on Friday. South Western rose £1, but dropped afterwards. Eastern Counties, owing to the arrangement with the Eastern Union, were ½ to ¾ higher, and the Five per Cent. guaranteed scrip of the latter advanced £1 to £2. Brighion were at fuller rates, Blackwall was steady, and North Stafford, Caledonian, and the minor lines were purchased at fuller quotations. Great Northern were ½ better, and also East Lancashire. The dividend on the latter is at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, with a prospect of a gradual increase. South Western, York, and Berwick, and others, were all the turn higher. Some general particulars regarding the ensuing half-yearly reports are beginning now to leak out. The Brighton dividend, it is said, will give an adequate return upon the original amount of the shares. The South Western are also likely to make a statement which, under all circumstances, will be well received, and the other western companies will figure respectably. Of the Eastern Counties poor expectations are entertained, and there is nothing as yet beyond a reference to the traffic tables to guide an opinion about most of the miner undertakings.

We learn from the daily journals, that the signatures to the memorial in favour of a "tribunal of commerce" including upwards of a thousand of the leading mercantile firms in the City, the Lord Mayor has consented to preside at a public meeting which shortly be held on the subject.

The Corn Market yesterday was heavy at last week's rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96½	Brazil.....	87
Do. Account.....	97	Equador.....	33
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	91
3½ New.....	99	French 3 per cent.....	58
Long Annuities.....	7 13-16	Granada.....	17½
Bank Stock.....	215	Mexican 5 per cent. new.....	33½
India Stock.....	267	Portuguese.....	36
Exchequer Bills—		Russian.....	113½
June.....	60 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	18½
India Bonds.....	71 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	38
		Ditto Passive.....	3½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 24.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33 for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th day of Jan., 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 27,918,170	Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	£ 2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	£ 13,878,900
		Silver Bullion.....	£ 39,667
	£ 27,918,170		£ 27,918,170

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£ 14,563,000	Government Securities.....	£
Reserve.....	£ 3,225,214	Dead Weight Annuity.....	£ 14,150,256
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	£ 5,847,019	Other Securities.....	£ 13,619,768
Other Deposits.....	£ 10,517,783	Notes.....	£ 7,971,140
Seven-day and other Bills.....	£ 1,906,425	Gold and Silver Coin.....	£ 608,277
	£ 25,349,441		£ 25,349,441

Dated the 23rd day of Jan., 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

GALLOWAY, GEORGE ROBERT, St. John-street, brush manufacturer, January 30, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Broughton, Falcon-square.

LEMER, JAMES HENRY, Maldon, draper, February 27, March 8: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

BRIDGLAND, JAMES MOSES, Phoenix-street and Denmark-street, Soho, pianoforte maker, February 7, March 8: solicitor, Mr. Cox, Finner's-hall.

LEE, SAMUEL, Loughborough, Leicestershire, bookseller, February 6, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Gregory, Leicester.

GRAHAM, JAMES, Manchester, joiner, February 4, 25: solicitor, Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Coventry, wine merchant, February 6, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Browett, Coventry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

WALKER, J., jun., and Co., Glasgow, calico printers, January 28, February 21.

CORRIE, A., Dundee, January 29, February 19.

PATERSON, G., Tranent, farmer, January 29, February 19.

W. Walford, Wolverhampton, common brewer, first div. of 1s. 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—C. S. Fenwick, Tynemouth, banker, third div. of 1s. 10d.; January 25, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—T. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attorney-at-law, second div. of 2s.; January 25, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. and S. Shaw, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, timber merchants, first div. of 1s. 6d.; February 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—M. Bakewell, Manchester, silk manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 7d.; February 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—J. Seale, Frieschool-street, Horse-lydown, rectifier, first div. of 11s.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. T. Brumfield, Titchborne-street, and Great Windmill-street, china dealer, first div. of 4s. 10d.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—R. H. Gould, Strand, 1st merchant, first div. of 9d.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—E. Green, Almondsbury, common brewer, second div. of 4½d.; any day on or after January 24, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Nash and J. Neale, Reigate and Dorking, bankers, second div. of 2s. 6d. on joint estate, and div. of 20s. on each of the separate estates; on Monday and Tuesday next, and the following Monday and Tuesday, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Page, Sidmouth, butcher, first and final div. of 3s. 5d.; any Tuesday or Friday after January 25, at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter—W. H. Boon, Plymouth, ironmonger, first div. of 7s.; any Tuesday or Friday after January 25, at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter.

Tuesday, January 28.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—King Edward-street Chapel, Prestbury, Cheshire.

BANKRUPTS.

HAYWARD, JAMES, Oxford-street, Whitechapel, watchmaker, February 11, and March 4, at Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Henderson, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields.

JOHNSON, RICHARD JAMES, Woolwich, plumber, February 4 and March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Cox, Clifford's-inn.

MCDONNELL, MICHAEL, Liverpool, licensed victualler, February 10 and March 3: solicitor, Mr. Brotherton, Liverpool.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, February 13 and March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row; Wareing, Liverpool; and Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WATERMAN, WILLIAM, Sheffield, grocer, February 22 and March 22: solicitor, Mr. Chambers, Sheffield.

WATSON, SAMUEL HAMILTON, and KINGSTON, JOHN, Rochdale and Burnley, Lancashire, mercer, February 7 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATION.

MURDOCH, ROBERT, East Haughhead, Lanarkshire, farmer, February 4 and 25.

DIVIDENDS.

Richard Abram, Liverpool, merchant, third div. of 3d., and on new profits 4s. 1d., January 29, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—Charles Bunyard, Mark-lane, City, seedsmen, first div. of 2s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Claridge, Bromley St. Leonard, Middlesex, butcher, first div. of 4s. 8½d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Richard Deane, Liverpool, merchant, div. of 20s., January 29, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—Richard Good, Bishopgate-street Without, City, stationer, second div. of 1s. 5½d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 27.

We had a very short supply of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, and the best dry samples met a ready sale to the millers at fully last Monday's prices, but damp and inferior qualities were difficult to dispose of on almost any terms. Good dry foreign Wheat sold rather more freely, and we had a better sale for French Flour, at 1s. per sack advance on the best marks. The supplies of Barley were considerably, both of English and Foreign. Fine malting qualities sold fully as dear, but secondary and inferior grinding sorts went off slowly and rather cheaper. Beans and Peas very dull sale. The arrivals of Oats coastwise and from abroad made together a good supply. Our buyers in consequence held off, and prices were 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower. Linseed Cakes met a fair sale. Fine new red Cloverseed was more inquired after, and rather dearer. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 42		Dantzic .. 42 to 49	
Ditto White .. 38 .. 48		Anhalt and Marks .. 36 .. 40	
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .. 33 .. 38		Ditto White .. 37 .. 42	
Northumberland .. 33 .. 38		Pomeranian red .. 38 .. 42	
Scotch, White .. 33 .. 38		Rostock .. 42 .. 46	
Ditto Red .. 34 .. 37		Danish, Holstein, and Friesland .. 32 .. 36	
Devon, and Somerset, Red .. — .. —		Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga .. 33 .. 38	
Ditto White .. — .. —		Polish Odessa .. 34 .. 39	
Rye .. 23 .. 25		Marianopol and Berdianski .. 35 .. 38	
Barley .. 21 .. 24		Taganrog .. 34 .. 38	
Scotch .. 21 .. 24		Brabant and French .. 35 .. 42	
Angus .. — .. —		Ditto White .. 36 .. 42	
Malt, Ordinary .. — .. —		Salonica .. 32 .. 34	
Pale .. 47 .. 51		Egyptian .. 24 .. 26	
Peas, Grey .. 22 .. 24		Rye .. 20 .. 22	
Maple .. 28 .. 30		Barley—	
White .. 23 .. 24		Wigam & Rostock .. 19 .. 22	
Boilers .. 26 .. 27		Danish .. 19 .. 23	
Beans, Large .. 21 .. 22		Saal .. 20 .. 24	
Ticks .. 21 .. 23		East Friesland .. 18 .. 20	
Harrow .. 23 .. 25		Egyptian .. 16 .. 18	
Pigeon .. 25 .. 27		Danube .. 17 .. 19	
Oats—		Peas, White .. 22 .. 23	
Line & York feed 14 .. 16		Boilers .. 24 .. 25	
Do. Poland & Pot. 17 .. 19		Beans, Horse .. 20 .. 24	
Berwick & Scotch .. 16 .. 19		Pigeon .. 24 .. 26	
Scotch feed .. 15 .. 17		Egyptian .. 21 .. 22	
Irish feed and black 14 .. 16		Oats—	
Ditto Potato .. 16 .. 18		Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 15 .. 16	
Linseed, sowing .. 50 .. 54		Do. thick and brew 16 .. 18	
Rapeseed, Essex, new .. 23 to 26 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .. 16 .. 18	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new .. 26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Flour—	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		U. S., per 196 lbs. .. 20 .. 22	
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 6s. per 1,000		Hamburg .. 20 .. 21	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Dantzic and Stettin .. 20 .. 21	
Ship .. 26 .. 28		French, per 280 lbs. .. 27 .. 29	
Town .. 35 .. 37			

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 18.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat .. 38s. 9d.	Wheat .. 38s. 9d.
Barley .. 22 8	Barley .. 23 4
Oats .. 16 7	Oats .. 16 11
Rye .. 24 8	Rye .. 24 3
Beans .. 26 7	Beans .. 27 3
Peas .. 26 11	Peas .. 27 11

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 27.

Notwithstanding that the number of home-fed Beasts on offer was less than that exhibited on Monday last, it proved seasonably extensive, and of excellent quality. The attendance of

both town and country buyers being on the increase, the Beef trade ruled somewhat firm, and in some instances a few prime Scots realized 3s. 10d. per 8lbs.; but the general top figure for Beef ruled the same as previously advised, viz., 3s. 8d. per 8lb. There was a slight falling off in the number of Sheep, most breeds of which came to hand in excellent condition, and amongst which were nearly 500 out of the wool. On the whole, the Mutton trade was steady, at full rates of currency. A few very superior old Downes changed hands at 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. In Calves—the supply of which was small—very little was doing, at late rates. The Pork trade was in a very depressed state, but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef .. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal .. 3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton .. 3 4 .. 4 4	Pork .. 3 10 .. 4 0
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	
Beasts .. 603 .. 2,070	Calves .. 200 .. 300
Monday .. 2,903 .. 20,640	145 .. 280

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 30.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2 4 .. 2 6	Mid. ditto .. 2 10 .. 3 4
Prime large 2 8 .. 2 10	Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small 3 0 .. 3 4	Veal .. 3 6 .. 3 6
Large Pork 3 4 .. 3 6	Small Pork .. 3 .. 4 0

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The transactions in Irish Butter in the early part of last week were comparatively trifling. The demand improved towards the close, and sales to a respectable amount were then effected, but at no change in prices except for Cork, which may be considered the turn dealer. Friesland was in short supply, and all cleared at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Bacon moved slowly, and the business done in Irish and Hambro' sided sides was of minor importance. Prices nearly stationary. Hams and Lard as reported in our last.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 27.—We are without any change to note, but fine Butter is scarce, and sought after. Dorset, fine weekly, 88s. to 94s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 70s. to 80s.; Fresh, 8s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWAKE, WATERSIDE, Jan. 27.—The arrivals the last week have been limited; but trade has been so heavy that we cannot note any improvement in prices except Scotch Regents, which are a little dearer: Crops are very bad to sell at any price. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 100s. per ton; Scotch, 65s. to 80s.; Scotch Crops, 60s. to 65s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 70s. to 80s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 50s. to 65s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was not much passing in Cloverseed, but former rates were steadily supported; during last week about 1,200 sacks arrived from abroad. Linseed was quite as dear this morning as before, and we have no change to report in quotations of other seeds.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) .. 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.	
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .. 28 0s. to 29 0s.	
Cow Grass (nominal) .. —s. to —s.	
Trefoil (per cwt.) .. 14s. to 18s.	
Rapeseed, (per last) .. new £25 to £27 .. old £— to £—	
Ditto Cake (per ton) .. new £4 10s. to £4 15s.	
Mustard (per bushel) white .. 5s. 6d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.	
Coriander (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 24s.	
Canary (per quarter) new .. 46s. to 47s. fine 48s. to 50s.	
Tares, Winter, per bush .. 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Spring, nominal	
Caraway (per cwt.) .. new 30s. to 32s.; fine 33s.	
Turnip, white (per bush.) .. —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.	
Cloverseed, nominal.	

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 33s. to 35s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 24s. to 26s. Linseed (per qr.) .. Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 27.—The improvement noticed in our last continues to be maintained, and the finer descriptions may be quoted a trifle dearer.

Mid and East Kent .. 84s. to 150s. Weald of Kent .. 72s. to 84s. Sussex Pockets .. 65s. to 75s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Jan. 27.—Since our last report, this market has ruled steady, and, in some instances, prices have advanced 3d. per cwt. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt. Several parcels have changed hands for forward delivery. Town Tallow is 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. net cash; Rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. Last week the delivery amounted to 2,403 casks. Our St. Petersburg letter states that the price there was firm, at 108 roubles.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
15,159	16,380	36,867	42,145	49,639	
51s. 3d.	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	39s. 0d.	37s. 6d.	
to	to	to	to	to	
—s. 0d.	47s. 9d.	40s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	
1,811	3,221	1,906	3,363	2,403	
Do. from 1st June .. 63,780	73,580	70,330	65,888	65,652	
Arrived last week .. 552	851	2,066	4		
Do. from 1st June .. 68,677	81,809	99,385	82,560	89,766	
Price of Town .. 53s. 9d.	52s. 0d.	43s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 27.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 116 bales from Brazil, 118 from Mogadore, 60 from Italy, and 70 from Taganrog.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Scotch.—There is still little to report in Laid Highland, the stocks of which are not large, but sufficient for the demand. White Highland is rather more inquired for. In Crossed and Cheviot the demand is limited, and rates barely supported.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 3	to 10 0
White Highland do.....	11 9	12 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	11 3	12 6
Do., do., washed	11 6	13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	12 6	14 6
Do. do., washed	14 0	18 6
White Cheviot do. do.....	22 6	28 0
Import for the week.....	5 bags.	
Previously this year.....	27 bags.	

Foreign.—There are to be sold by auction here on the 6th and 7th of February about 2,000 bales colonial, and on the 7th also will be offered about 1,000 bales Oporto, Egyptian, Turkey, and other low wools.

Imports for the week .. 61 bales. Previously this year .. 5,498 bales.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

At per load of 36 trusses.	At per load of 36 trusses.	At per load of 36 trusses.
Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay .. 48s. to 75s.	48s. to 77s.	47s. to 76s.
Clover Hay .. 60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.
Straw.....	20s. 27s.	21s. 28s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4½d. to 5d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 33s. 9d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 38s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £42; Spermaceti £85 to £87, bagged £85; South Sea, £35 to £37; Seal, pale, £38 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £30 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £20. 6s.

METALS, LONDON, Jan. 27.

ENGLISH IRON. s		FOREIGN STEEL. c	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	57 6 5 15 0	Swedish keg.....	15 0 0
Nail rods.....	6 6 0 6 15 0	Ditto fagot 15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoops.....	7 0 0 7 15 0	ENGLISH COPPER, d	
Sheets, singles.....	7 13 0 8 5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts.....	per lb. 0 0 94
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport.....	4 15 0 5 10 6	Tough cake, per ton.....	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—	3 15 0	Tile.....	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0	Old copper, s, per lb.....	0 0 84
Pig, in Wales.....	3 6 3 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER, f	
Do. do. forge.....	2 5 2 10 0	South American, in bond.....	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	3 3 0—2 4 0	ENGLISH LEAD, g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport.....	3 10 0	Pig, per ton.....	17 10 18 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.....	4 10 0	Sheet.....	18 10 19 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow.....	2 15 0	Red lead.....	19 0 0
Do. in Wales.....	3 10 15 0	White ditto.....	34 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	6 0 0	Patent shot.....	30 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire.....	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD, h	
Rails.....	4 17 6 5 0	Spanish, in bond 17 0 0	17 10 0
Chairs.....	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN, i	
Swedish.....	11 10 12 0 0	Block, per cwt. 4 3 0	4 5 0
CCND.....	17 10 0 0 0	Bar.....	4 4 0 4 6 0
PSI.....	0 0 0	Refined.....	4 9 0
Gourieff.....	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN, k	
Archangel.....	0 0 0	Banca.....	4 6 4 7 0
		Straits.....	4 4 4 6 0
		TIN PLATES, l	
		IC Coke, per box, 1 7 6	1 8 6
		IC Charcoal.....	1 12 6 1 13 6
		IX ditto.....	1 14 0 1 18 6
		SPELTER, m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton.....	16 2 6 16 5 0
		Do. to arrive 16 0 0	16 5 0
		ZINC, n	
		English sheet, per ton 21 10	0
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 3	9

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Jan. 27.

Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Braddyl's, 15s. 6d.; Kellie, 15s. 3d.; Richmond, 16s. 0d.; Eden, 14s. 6d.; Ade, 14s. 6d.; R. Hetton, 16s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Durham, 15s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. 0d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. A heavy market. The turn in favour of the buyer.

Fresh arrivals, 287; left from last day, 25.—Total, 312.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has been tolerably steady, and a fair amount of business done: the sellers met the buyers freely in public sale, yet last week's prices were generally sustained. 430 hds. of West India sold, 4,000 bags Mauritius, 6,000 bags Bengal, and 300 bags Madras, found buyers in public sale. Benares sold rather in favour of the buyers, and all other descriptions at previous rates. Refined had an upward tendency. Low to fine grocery lumps, 49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.

COFFEE.—This has been a dull day; no sales reported in good ordinary native Ceylon, but the price remains quoted 49s. The public sale of plantation was withdrawn at full prices.

TEA.—The amount of business done has been extremely limited, as frequently occurs on the eve of public sales.

INDIGO.—The public sales of Guatemala went off without spirit, and but a small portion sold, but prices were supported. 13,600 chests of East India are declared for the next quarterly sale.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales went off heavily, showing a decline of 3d. to 6d. on previous prices.

SALTPEETER.—3,500 bags were offered, 1,500 of which were bought in, the remainder sold—good qualities at full prices, other descriptions a shade lower. Refraction 3 to 3½ sold at 29s., two lots 29s. 6d. Refraction 1½ to 19½, 26s. 6d. to 27s. Madras refraction 8½ to 9, 27s. to 27s. 6d.

RICE.—2,000 bags Bengal were offered; the good bought in at 10s. 6d. to 11s.; yellow mixed with broken sold at 8s. 6d. to 9s., which were rather low prices.

RUM.—There has been a fair demand for Demerara, and prices are steady.

SPICES.—Gambier bought in at 14s. to 14s. 6d.; Jute sold at £11 7s. 6d. to £13 15s. Plumbago bought in at 11s. 6d. In other articles no material alteration, but the markets very generally have been dull to-day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 14 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Tea Spoons, per dozen.....	18s.	32s.	36s.
Dessert Forks.....	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons.....	30s.	56s.	62s.
Table Forks.....	40s.	65s.	75s.
Table Spoons.....	40s.	70s.	75s.

Tea and Coffee sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen.....	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto.....	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto and ditto ditto.....	5s.	11s.	12s.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on Sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 3½-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 10s. per dozen; Desserts, to match, 9s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, in exact proportion, to 25s. per dozen; if extra fine, with silver ferrules, from 36s.; white bone Table Knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock of plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated Fish Carvers, in existence. Also a large assortment of Razors, Penknives, Solitaires, &c., of the best quality, and at prices on that low scale for which this establishment has been so celebrated for more than a quarter of a century.

Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S stock of GENERAL FURNISHING-IRONMONGERY is literally the largest in the world, and is employed to give a correct idea of its variety and quality. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect it. The money returned for every article not approved of.—39, NEWMAN-STREET, LONDON. Established in Wells-street, 1820.

REGISTER AND ALL OTHER STOVES.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S stock of REGISTER and other Stoves, besides being the largest in the world, is unequalled in novelty and variety of designs, and unsurpassed in excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, £3 14s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £12 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; Steel Fenders, from £2 15s. to £6; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from £2 15s. to £7 7s.; Fire-Irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. Sylvester's and other Patented Radiating Stoves, and Kitchen Ranges equally low.

LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.—The

largest, as well as choicest, assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS, CAMPINE, ARGAND, and SOLAR LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mache, in existence, is at W. S. BURTON'S, where all the seasonable novelties are now selling.

Palmer's Patent Candles (marked "Palmer"), 6½d. per lb.; English Camphine, in sealed cans, 3s. 9d. per imperial gallon.

The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), and No. 1, Newman-street.

ESTABLISHED IN WELLS-STREET, 1820.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &c.

May be, with certainty, obtained, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford:—"Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Worthing:—"I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS, BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS, ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

Cure of Twenty-nine Years' Asthmatic Cough.

Middleton, near Manchester.

Sir,—I am now 44 years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years' of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

G. STRINGER.

Witness, M. LYNCH, Chemist, Market-street.

From J. D. Marshall, M.D., Lecturer to the Royal Institution, Belfast, and Chemist in Ireland to her Majesty the Queen.

8, High-street, Belfast, Sept. 21st, 1847.

Gentlemen,—I have the gratification of stating that from all I have been enabled to observe of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the chest, &c.

I have no doubt that when they became more generally known in the north of Ireland, they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom.

J. D. MARSHALL, M.D.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents,

DA SILVA AND CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT AND

ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS,

A mild and gentle Aperient and Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many Medicine Vendors when asked for DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES attempt to sell "Pills," "Wafers," and other preparations under nearly similar names instead—because they obtain a larger profit by the sale of such counterfeits than can be obtained by vending the genuine medicine. The Public is therefore cautioned that the only genuine has the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" in white letters on a red ground printed in the Government Stamp outside each box.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant ease is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation.

"Yours truly,

"Geo. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS! &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed

upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIOUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling out, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyiness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"My hair is restored, thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene."—Miss Mane, Kennington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impostures: your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Alban's.

"Your Nioukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analysed, being free from colouring matter, and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent."—Dr. John Thomson, author of a Treatise on the Human Hair, and Professor of Chemistry.

For the Nursery it is invaluable, its Balsamic Properties being admirably adapted to Infants' Hair.

WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured, by Miss Graham's FLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage Stamps.

"It cured my corns like magic."—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.

"My bunion has not appeared since."—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

G. RICHARDS.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers, MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London. THOMAS STONE.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, J. GIBBS.

3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick, Garlick-hill. F. FRANKS.

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, London and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the

ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBES LOZENGES.

PLUMBE'S IMPROVED FARINACEOUS FOOD, FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

A LIGHT NUTRITIOUS DIET, SUITABLE FOR BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, SUPPERS, &c. &c., and may be used for Puddings, Custards, Biscuits, or ordinary purposes; recipes accompany each tin.
Prepared and sold by A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London, whose signature to each Packet is necessary to ensure its being genuine; price 1s. per pound.

This pure foreign vegetable production is strongly recommended by the faculty for its nutritious and restorative qualities, being light and easy of digestion, and free from the unpleasant flavour of the farinas now in general use, but containing equally as much nutriment. Invalids will find it a most delicious and restorative food; mothers, an indispensable adjunct to the nursery; and to persons suffering from loss of appetite, this superior food will prove invaluable. By its regular use, dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from indigestion, are entirely eradicated and prevented, so that the most delicate may partake with pleasure and benefit, for it imparts strength and energy to the most enfeebled constitution, invigorating the muscular and nervous system, and thereby completely establishing a healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

CHEMICAL TESTIMONIAL.

"I hereby certify, that the Farinaceous Food for Infants, Invalids and others, as sold by Mrs. Plumb, of 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, is a perfectly pure vegetable product, agreeable to the palate, light on the stomach, easy of digestion, eminently wholesome and nutritive, and therefore deserving of general patronage and adoption, for the dietetic regimen of weakly children and convalescents.

"September 5th, 1850.

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square."

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

PLUMBE'S SOUTH-SEA ARROW-ROOT.

A. S. PLUMBE begs to inform the Public, that she has just imported her winter stock of Arrow-root, and flatters herself that having had more than ten years' experience in the trade, during which period she has given it her constant attention, and made it her entire occupation, from her very large purchases, she is enabled to give a better article than is usually sold at the same price, and pledges herself to deliver it free from adulteration.

Agents may obtain particulars of A. S. Plumb, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London; and may be had wholesale of

Messrs. ABBISS and CO., 60, Gracechurch-street, City.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIEUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,

G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholic are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common Paint, from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt. of this Paint covers as much as is usually covered by 8 cwt. of white lead.

Each Cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck, London, Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers.

A Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR WORKS, OPPOSITE THE LONDON DOCKS.

NERVOUSNESS.

A CERTAIN CURE guaranteed by the use of DR. BEAUMONT'S NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY; by which patients of either sex and of every age may be instantly relieved and permanently cured of all the distressing symptoms which betoken a disordered state of the nervous system, and which, alas! too frequently results in confirmed insanity. Thousands have gone down to a premature grave raving idiots, who, by this invaluable remedy, might have been restored to perfect health of body and vigour of mind. This new remedy is recommended to all who suffer from nervous debility and lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, &c., in a small or greater degree; and is confidently asserted to be a perfect cure for the most inveterate case, without the least inconvenience or confinement.

Dr. Alfred Beaumont having long used it in his private practice, as also at some of the first medical institutions, with the

most signal success, begs to offer it to the public at large; and in order to place it within the reach of the poorest sufferer, will send it free to all parts on receipt of 6s. 6d. in postage-stamps, addressed to Dr. Alfred Beaumont, 8, Beaufort-street, Strand, London.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURPLET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,

AND

EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO.

PRESENT CASH PRICE 22s. PER TON.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY,
corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.

The PROUD PRE-EMINENCE obtained by this ESTABLISHMENT in the sale of TEA, COFFEE, and ARTICLES of COLONIAL PRODUCE, is a satisfactory proof that our endeavour to obtain public patronage has been successful. The PRINCIPLE on which it has been conducted is fully appreciated; and the system of purchasing none but the best Breaks of TEA, the finest growths of COFFEE, and other genuine articles connected with the trade, and selling them at a mere commission on the cost, has been universally approved.

The position we occupy as TEA and COFFEE MERCHANTS, and Importers of Colonial Produce, is infinitely more favourable to the requirements of Families than that of the mere Tea Dealer alone; we have made no pretensions which have not been fulfilled. This concern was opened to supply the Public with the very best Tea, and the produce of our colonies, at the very lowest prices; we have succeeded in obtaining reputation of which we are proud, and it is our determination to lose no opportunity, and spare no exertion to maintain for our ESTABLISHMENT the reputation it has obtained as being the Best and Cheapest in the Kingdom. On all original Tea packages of 80 lbs. weight, we shall still allow the overweight of two pounds and on every 40 lbs., an overweight of one pound.

Our quotations will prove that OUR TERMS ARE LOWER than other Establishments, whilst for RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR, STRENGTH, and PURITY, our Teas will be found all that the most fastidious can require.

BLACK TEAS.

	s. d.		s. d.
Strong Congou, Souchong	3 2	The best black Tea imported	4 4
Fine Congou, Pekoe flavour	3 6	The best Lapsang Souchong	4 4
Finest Congou imported	4 0	The best Assam Souchong	4 4

GREEN TEAS.

The best Gunpowder Tea	5 8	Mid. to good	3 10 to 4 2
The best Ouchaln	5 6	Mid. to ordinary	3 4 to 3 6
The best Hyson	5 8	Hyson, superfine	5 0
Gunpowder, very fine	5 0	Hyson, very choice	4 0 to 4 4
Fine bright	4 8	Hyson, fine	3 8

COFFEE.

The great advance on low inferior Coffees does not affect us or our customers. We are well known as purveyors of good Coffee only. The berry prepared on the most scientific principle, and possessing that DELICIOUS AROMA only to be found in the GENUINE ARTICLE, must commend itself to all large consumers and families generally.

	s. d.
Roasted Plantation, fine	1 1
Ditto, finest	1 2
Java, fine	1 3
Costa Rica, finest	1 4
Mocha, fine	1 4
Choicest Old Mocha	1 6

(usually charged 1s. 8d. to 2s.)

PHILLIPS and CO., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association, No. 8.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

"In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage."—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS,

for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, her Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in PORCELAIN ENAMELLED CYLINDERS, and PURIFYING the BERRY from all the internal fibres which encircle the heart of the bean.

These cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean and pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, an evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural AROMA of the BERRY, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co.," for the use of those families who do not grind their own. Price 2s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packers have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees, SNOWDEN AND COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE has now been established nearly sixty years, and can be confidently recommended to both rich and poor as a perfectly safe and AGREEABLE REMEDY FOR INFANTS. It is a pleasant and efficacious carminative, affording instant relief in, and effectually removing, those alarming and numerous complaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, flatulency, difficult teething, the thrush or frog, convulsions, rickets, &c.; it is an admirable assistant to Nature during the progress of the whooping cough, measles, the cow-pox or vaccine inoculation, and is so perfectly innocent that it may be given with the greatest safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial (!)—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of infants. Mothers would do well in always having this valuable medicine in the nursery. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is highly recommended by the faculty. Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles of 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker," on the Government stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE OFFICES,

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PRINCIPLES.

These Societies adjust equitably the payment and the profits of each Member ;
And return each Member the entire surplus, above the cost price to the Office of his insurance ;
And lend the amount assured to the Member, should he require it, on security, to be repaid by certain instalments, the Member receiving the amount nett, without any deduction for legal expenses.
The justice of their principles and their suitability to the wants of the public, have obtained the approbation and recommendation of numerous and influential public journals, and an amount of business very far beyond the most sanguine expectations of their founders.

POLICIES ISSUED.

Year.	Life.		Investments.		Fire.		Total Assurances.		Annuities.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Yearly Payment.
1847....	257	£49,998	192	£13,566	449	£63,564	9	£155
1848....	311	48,039	523	30,706	617	£258,235	1,451	336,980	7	273
1849....	708	107,629	450	26,253	1,505	619,978	2,663	753,860	13	280
1850....	809	136,365	410	27,961	1,680	656,425	2,899	820,754	14	202
Total ..	2,085	£342,031	1,575	£98,489	3,802	£1,534,638	7,462	£1,975,158	43	£907

THERE ARE SOME TOWNS IN WHICH RESPECTABLE AND EFFICIENT AGENTS ARE REQUIRED.
On receipt of two Postage-stamps, the Prospectus, Proposal, &c., will be forwarded.

W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
LONDON OFFICE—61A, MOORGATE-STREET.

Physician. JOSEPH LAURIE, Esq., M.D., 42, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square.
Solicitor. CHARLES LEVER, Esq., 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

The SCOTTISH EQUITABLE, being a MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, in which the WHOLE PROFITS are allocated amongst the Policy-holders every THREE YEARS, provides every advantage to the Assured which it is possible for any Life Assurance Institution to afford. Accordingly, Policies effected in the year 1832 have obtained a BONUS of about FORTY-THREE per Cent. on the SUM ASSURED; those effected in 1833, FORTY per Cent.; those in 1834, THIRTY-EIGHT per Cent.; and Policies of subsequent year in proportion.

The PROFITS or BONUS may, in the option of the Assured, be applied thus:—

- 1st. They are ADDED TO THE SUM ASSURED.
- 2nd. They may be COMMUTED INTO A PRESENT PAYMENT; or,
- 3rd. They may be APPLIED IN REDUCTION OF THE FUTURE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

The following is a View of the Progress of the Society down to 1st March, 1850.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1832	£67,200	£2,032	£1,808
Do. 1838	824,273	30,208	71,191
Do. 1844	1,919,292	68,920	263,719
Do. 1850	3,366,354	120,978	572,817

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal may be had (free) application at the Society's Office, 61A, Moorgate-street, City.
WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

62 MEDICAL REFEREES PAID BY THE SOCIETY.

AGE ASSURANCE C

61, CHANCERY-LANE, LONDON.
Established pursuant to Act of Parliament.
Policies indisputable, and paid, whatever may be the cause of death.

ASSURANCES FOR PROVISION IN CASE OF SICKNESS.
MARRIED LIVES ASSURED FOR LESS THAN SINGLE.
Assurances effected by the deposit of money withdrawable at pleasure with interest.

Accident Policies without additional premiums.
One-half the Premiums paid lent at interest on a Policy effected on Table 4, or returned on its surrender.

PROBATE ADMINISTRATION AND LEGACY DUTIES SAVED.
Money to apprentice, educate, advance, or portion, children or others, or to repay loans, can be provided by small periodical payments.

Guarantees for fidelity in connexion with Life Assurance.
Loans in Town and Country accompanied by an Assurance.
Applications for Prospectuses, Agencies, and information, can be made at the office of the Company.

Now ready, in cloth, price 7s. 6d.

THE TRUE CHURCH! Shewing which is the true Church. The ingathering of the Jews to the Church; in what manner and when. The course of the Church: the past, the present, and the future. By JAMES BIDEEN.
"This book is well worth reading, particularly by those who have studied Dr. Cumming's 'Lectures on Revelation.'"—*The Church and State Gazette.*

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AT a Preliminary Meeting of Gentlemen interested in the repeal of the Act, commonly called Lord Lyndhurst's Act, held at the Chapter Coffee House, Paternoster-row, on Wednesday, 15th January, 1851, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

- Resolved.—1st. That, in our conscientious and deliberately formed judgment, marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is neither contrary to God's word, nor repugnant to natural feelings.
- Resolved.—2nd. That all our legislation in reference to the prohibited degrees has been founded, professedly, upon the principle of entire deference to God's word, and, consequently, that any prohibition which is not clearly warranted by the sacred Scriptures is contrary to the spirit of our laws, and ought to be removed.
- Resolved.—3rd. That the Act commonly called Lord Lyndhurst's Act, cannot be allowed to continue, its provisions being contradictory; since in one part it declares marriage with a deceased wife's sister, contracted previously to the passing of the Act to be valid, and in another part, it condemns and declares void marriages of precisely the same description.
- Resolved.—4th. That at the passing of this Act, it was not intended by the legislature to be permanent, nor has it been so regarded by the people of this country, many more marriages of this class having been contracted since the passing of the Act than before.
- Resolved.—5th. That this Act, being in opposition to the revealed will of God, is, consequently, set at naught by all classes, and has thus occasioned wide-spread mischief which nothing but its repeal can remedy.
- Resolved.—6th. That those personally interested in the repeal of this law are deeply sensible of their obligations to the Right Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley, and those who acted with him, and cannot but express their regret that their efforts should have been frustrated by vexatious delays during the last session of Parliament, when Scripture, reason, the consent of Christendom, and the judgment of the majority of the people of England were in their favour.
- Resolved.—7th. That the efforts hitherto made to procure the repeal of this law, have not embraced all who are interested in the question, nor equalled the urgency of the case, and that the time has now arrived when those who are affected by the law should combine their energies and their influence, and, calling to their aid that sympathy felt for their cause by the community at large, make so earnest and general an appeal to the legislature, as shall induce them to grant, without further delay, this inevitable measure of relief.
- Resolved.—8th. That we who are here assembled, do organize ourselves into an Association, to be called the "MARRIAGE LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION," with the exclusive object of promoting, by all constitutional means, the repeal of the Law which renders void marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.
- Resolved.—9th. That however undesirable the public agitation of such a question may be, it is forced upon us, and we pledge ourselves never to abandon it until our rights are conceded.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

A. M. COOK, Chairman.
Gentlemen personally or otherwise interested in obtaining the repeal of the Law, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Committee Room, Chapter Coffee House.

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